The Outlook

APRIL 25, 1923

DISORDER IN PARLIAMENT FOR WANT OF A GLADSTONE

TURMOIL is rare in the British House of Commons, and for that very reason the recent disturbance in that usually dignified assembly caused more comment abroad and in America than if it had taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies or our own House of Representatives. In the old days disputes in Parliament sometimes ended in duels. The last of these Parliamentary duels was fought in 1830, between the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Winchelsea, their difference arising over Catholic emancipation.

The rule of the House has always been that no member when speaking may approach the other side of the house beyond a certain line of carpet; and this arrangement preserves a decent distance between opposite parties, very valuable when members wore rapiers. In the famous fight of 1893 the trouble was partly due to the fact that the Irish Nationalists, the Ulstermen, and the Conservatives, though differing deeply in politics, were crowded together on the same benches, where a chance word might at any time precipitate a "scrap." The troubles that then occurred were spontaneous.

It is not so certain that there was such spontaneity in the demonstration which, ten years ago, prevented Asquith, as Prime Minister, announcing the King's decision to secure the passage of the Parliament Act, if need be, by the creation of peers. The demonstration was led by Lord Hugh Cecil, and was clearly organized in advance. There was no real passion, but merely a mechanical chorus of "'Vide, 'vide, 'vide," skillfully modulated as the Prime Minister tried to speak.

The recent disorder seems to have started in much the same way. The day before, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, there had been raised a subject, selected by ballot, namely, the grievances of ex-soldiers employed or pensioned by the State. The Government had been severely unsympathetic, and, having no parliamentarians of skill within it except Bonar Law, had allowed the division to be taken at 9:30 P.M., which, in these days, is still the dinner hour. There was a defeat in the lobbies and an adjournment till next day.

The Speaker then ruled that a motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates could be again made—in other words, that a prorogation and new session would not be necessary. A wise Government would have immediately accepted the view of the House on the grievances of ex-soldiers, and so ended the whole affair. But there was a disposition still to make a fight of it by depending on the Conservative majority to quell resistance. The explosion came when the closure was moved. Labor then determined to "give Hugh Cecil some of his own medicine." If the Speaker does not think that debate is fairly exhausted, he is under no necessity to put the closure, but—as the phrase is—Mr. Whitley "accepted" the motion, and not only submitted it amid uproar, but declared it carried without a division.

The House was then unmanageable. On one such occasion Mr. Speaker Gully summoned the police, who removed the offending Irishmen. This was considered to be a grave breach of the Constitution, comparable with the attempted arrest of the five members by King Charles I. A standing order was adopted, therefore, whereby in such cases the Speaker may simply adjourn the House, and so give tempers time to cool. In the recent trouble the Speaker, Mr. Whitley, announced an adjournment for one hour. But for a further incident, it would have been enough. That incident was the singing of "The Red Flag" and other "international" choruses by the more extreme Socialists, particularly from Scotland. Here is the Irish spirit back again, in a form not less challenging. Amid such an atmosphere, a sneer, an epithet, a laugh, may provoke a blow, and as members mingled on the floor on their way to the lobbies such blows were struck. When, after the hour ended, the House again met, it was at once adjourned for the day.

It has been noted that the mere presence of Gladstone, entering the House, would be enough to quell a rising disorder. There is no Gladstone to-day at Westminster. The real guardian of the House is public opinion, and especially British opinion. The Irish, after all, were elected by an Irish suffrage and wanted their own Parliament. But Labor depends on British votes and must reckon with a Britain that will not have a British Parliament wantonly destroyed. Hence Ramsay Macdonald's curtain lecture to his wild men when all was over. They have to reckon with constituents. And so have their more cautious and embarrassed colleagues. Macdonald knows that one day he may be Prime Minister and sees that he must keep order!

Wide World Photos

PATRIARCH TIKHON, OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH

ARE THE SOVIETS FRIGHTENED?

THERE are indications that even in their stubborn hatred of the Church and religion the Russian Reds have felt the effect of the world's denunciation of the recent execution of Archbishop Zepliak. The trial of Dr. Tikhon, until recently Patriarch of All Russia, was to have begun April 15. It did not begin on that date, and in addition to this the Congress of the All Russian Communist Party, which was also to have begun on April 15, has, according to Associated Press despatches, been postponed until June. The reason for both these postponements, as indicated by the Associated Press despatches from Riga, based on what are said to be trustworthy advices from Moscow, was largely the astonishingly general condemnation of the recent conviction of priests and ecclesiastics in Moscow.

It has been declared by Bolshevik

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

leaders that the trial of Dr. Tikhon would bring convincing proof of the alleged criminality and treason of the Church authorities, from the former Primate down to the simplest priest, in striving to retain possession of church property and in contending against the separation of Church and State.

This very statement of the charges against Dr. Tikhon and the other ecclesiastics is a confession (at least, as it looks to countries and peoples who respect right of free speech and free political argument) that the threatened punishment of death is absurdly out of proportion to the faults committed, if, indeed, they were committed.

Dr. Tikhon has never been an extremist. This is shown by his willingness to resign the office of Primate rather than increase the trouble between the Soviets and the Church. His title as Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia was revived after centuries of disuse simply because the removal of the Czar as head of the Church made it desirable to have one recognizable Primate in Church affairs. His forced retirement was followed, as the Soviets expected, by a process of partial disillusion and dissension. Personally and as Patriarch Dr. Tikhon is described by a recent Russian writer as "an ideal man for his high position in those difficult times. He was as pacific as his name (which means 'peaceful'), but he was not weak, and he possessed an unusual amount of tact. He upheld the dignity and splendor of the Church; but in his private life and personal habits he was one of the simplest of men."

If the men now in control of Moscow and the army believe that they can terrorize the enormous masses of Russians who believe in the Church and its ministers, its symbols and its sacred utensils, they will show a boldness akin to frenzied and foolish rage. It would be an act of political unwisdom to make an innocent martyr out of Dr. Tikhon, as the Reds have already done with Archbishop Zepliak. Not without truth has it been said that the seed of the Church is the blood of its martyrs.

AN ARTIST AS FIRST CITIZEN

THERE were times when Greek cities massed their people to honor an artist, but American cities have not made it a habit, at least while the artist lived. Last year, however, Philadelphia gave the Bok prize to Stokowski, and now Bethlehem has had a civic celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Wolle. There are many who hope that these are straws showing that a new wind is blowing in America.

Twenty-five years ago J. Fred. Wolle, then the organist of the Moravian

J. FRED. WOLLE

church, organized the Bach Choir. It consisted of about eighty voices and a small orchestra. But its years of obscurity were not many. Music lovers soon found that it was singing Bach as he was sung nowhere else in America, and the choir grew and its fame grew with it. Then Dr. Wolle went to the University of California and the choir died—or, rather, ceased to live. But something was missing from life for those to whom the Festival was the great event of the year, and they called him back to Bethlehem. Now every one to whom music is not jazz knows of the great days when May draws toward its close and in the gray Gothic church among the trees at the foot of South Mountain the music of the incomparable Kapellmeister is made to live again. And every one equally knows that the choir is Dr. Wolle, that it lives as he gives it breath.

So the city of Bethlehem seized the occasion of his sixtieth birthday and the choir's twenty-fifth anniversary to do him honor as its leading citizen. The celebration began with a concert by the choir (including a new anthem by Dr. Wolle), assisted by artists who have sung at various times at the Festival, followed by a reception at which a purse of three thousand dollars, made up of small subscriptions from many donors, was presented to the choir-master, a tangible token of their appreciation of him, because, as the illuminated address read, they realized "that the Bach Choir, with its illuminating spiritual influence, is a great asset to Bethlehem and the world."

Truly it begins to seem that the artist is about to come into his own in America.

WHEN THINGS ARE NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

AN agricultural writer on the Minneapolis "Tribune," Mr. Charles F. Collisson, sends us some detailed information concerning the quality of the potatoes in the celebrated car-load discussed in our issues of February 28 and April 11. He lays his finger on one thing which has caused any amount of difficulty to both farmers and consumers. We quote from his letter a passage referring to the agency which marketed Mr. Nelson's potatoes:

> The Minnesota Potato Exchange, a co-operative marketing organization, has been struggling with the difficult problem of selling potatoes in face of the falling markets and enormous crop. It is operating effectively and economically, but is seriously handicapped in that it has no control, under its present system, over the grading of potatoes offered for sale by the farmer. This defect in organization it is attempting to correct by a reorganization of its plan and selling contract.

The grading of products is one of the most important steps which can be taken towards putting the products of agriculture upon an equal footing with the products of industry. The Western fruit grower, for instance, despite the handicap of continental separation from his market, is able to compete with the New York State grower because of a more efficient system of grading his products. The honest and even pack is the best reputation builder in the world. The profits in agriculture, as in business, spring not from the first order, but from repetition of orders.

The only farmers who have succeeded in building up a direct producer-consumer traffic are those who have specialized in regularity and integrity of output. You cannot grow peas as like as two Fords, but your peas and potatoes can be evenly graded and sold for what they are. The standards of agriculture have improved immeasurably since the day when Daniel Drew sold watered stock to Henry Astor, but in some cases there is still room for improvement.

MAKING READY FOR PROSPERITY

THE steam railways of the United States have pledged themselves to put their house in order against the day of our greater prosperity. In the course of some months ahead a tide of traffic is expected to culminate, the like of which has never before swept over our rails. One reads of record-breaking seasonal traffic now; of crippled cars already made whole by the hundred thousand; of lax operating conditions tightened everywhere; of dollars piled to dizzy heights for the purchase of new rolling stock and motive power.

The mammoth constructive pro-

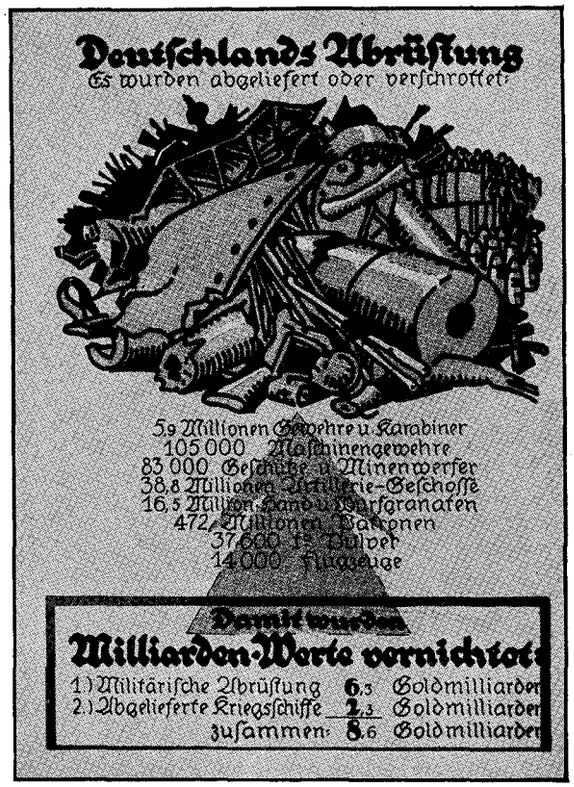
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE TONGUE OF AN ENEMY

(2 Henry VI, Act IV, Scene 2)

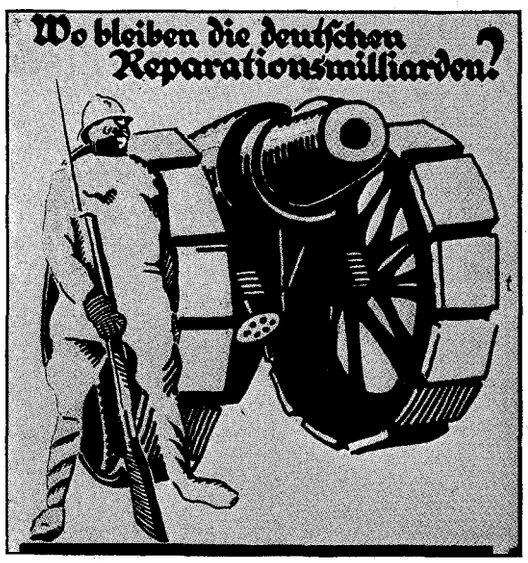
THE MADNESS OF THE RHINELAND OCCUPATION

Cost of the occupation of the Rhineland up to the end of 1922, 4.5 billion gold marks.
Strength of the army on the Rhine and in the Ruhr:
On the Rhine..... 150,000 men
In the Ruhr..... 60,000 men



GERMANY'S DISARMAMENT

Delivered or destroyed: 5.9 million rifles and carbines; 105,000 machine guns; 83,000 cannon and bomb-throwers; 38.8 million artillery shells; 16.5 million hand-grenades; 472 million cartridges; 37,600 tons of powder; 14,000 airplanes. Thereby property valued in billions was destroyed: (1) Military disarmament, 6.3 billion gold marks; (2) surrendered battleships, 2.3 billion gold marks. Total, 8.6 billion gold marks.



"Where are Germany's billions for reparations keeping themselves?"

2 Ententegenerale im besetzten Gebiet
kosten Deutschland mehr
als der Reichspräsident, der Reichskanzler u. das gesamte Reichskabinett, einschl. ihrer Dienstaufwandsentschädigungen

Two Entente generals in the occupied territory cost Germany more than the Federal President, the Federal Chancellor, and the whole Federal Cabinet, including their allowances for expenses.

GERMAN POSTERS

used for stirring up popular feeling against reparation payments. One might point out as a single example of the falsity of this propaganda that if Germany had not destroyed the value of her currency the exchange rate between generals and Cabinet officers would not be so high. Destruction of military properties does not of course add to Germany's economic burdens; it distinctly relieves them

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gramme announced at New York recently by the American Railway Association and the Association of Railway Executives means primarily that the railways for the first time in almost a decade, during which improvements have been neglected, are enjoying, as a whole, a measure of peace-time prosperity; that labor and legislative conditions seem now to warrant a forward step.

Expenditures for cars, locomotives, trackage, and other facilities in 1922 totaled, the carriers announce, about $440,000,000; this year such expenditures will mount to $1,100,000,000—almost half a million dollars for every hour of every eight-hour working day throughout the entire year. Nearly $1,000,000 of the two-year total has been put to work in locomotives and cars, of the one 4,219 having been purchased and of the other 223,616. More than $500,000,000 is being spent for trackage and other facilities, such as yards, terminals, etc., with which to make possible capacity performance of the new cars and locomotives.

A year or so ago our carriers as a whole were pleading direst poverty. Whence come these new-found riches thus put to work in remodeling the transportation plant? One reads in the official announcement of the programme:

> The railroads of the country are raising this enormous amount of additional capital largely through borrowed money on the abiding faith in the fairness of the American people and reliance on the continuance of the policy announced in the Transportation Act, 1920, as a measure of reasonable protection to investment in railroad property.

Fair enough. But where is the money coming from?

The answer lies in the records of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. That agency of the Federal Government not only prescribes rates and fares and rules and regulations, operating and otherwise, but controls rigidly the financial activities of the country's carriers. No railway anywhere may borrow money in sizable amounts, issue securities, or pledge its written word to pay without first obtaining the Commission's approval.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY MORTGAGE

Of late the Commission has received frequent petitions from the railways for authority to borrow funds. The amounts average into the millions daily. Most of this money goes into new equipment and other improvements. For every dollar borrowed there must be more than a dollar in assets with which the borrowing may be made good.

TWO AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES

one from Italy and the other from Japan, have been interviewed by special correspondents of The Outlook. These authorized statements on important matters of international interest will appear in next week's issue of

THE OUTLOOK

The Commission investigates closely and impartially; it usually grants, but often withholds, the desired permission; so that when a railway goes into the money market to finance improvements, the lender is assured that there is no water involved in the transaction; that the borrower's need is genuine; that security is ample; and that the money will be repaid.

Thus assured, the public has recently financed the carriers to generous degree. The favorite form of security issued against new cars, locomotives, and the like is comparatively a newcomer in the lists of commercial obligations. It is termed the Equipment Trust Certificate, and converts the purchase transaction into the status of buying on the installment plan. Nearly all of the thousands of cars and locomotives built and building are being bought to-day on the installment plan.

The Equipment Trust Certificate is secured by the equipment itself. It forms a first mortgage upon the entire purchase. It is based on an ingenious leasing arrangement termed "the Philadelphia plan," whereby the railway does not receive title to the equipment until the last certificate is retired. The purchasing carrier is required to pay part of the obligation in cash, the issue of Certificates amounting, as a rule, to not more than seventy-five per cent of the purchase. Thus, if equipment valued at $10,000,000 were to be purchased, the outstanding issue of Equipment Trust Certificates would hardly exceed $7,500,000.

On such security the railways have little difficulty in borrowing at an interest rate of less than 6 per cent. The Certificates usually run for a period ranging from ten to fifteen years—considerably less than the life of the equipment—and are retired in equal annual or semi-annual installments throughout that period. Thus the carriers pay as they use the new equipment, their chief concern being the finding of funds with which to meet installments when due and pay interest charges, which decrease of course with each annual or semi-annual installment payment.

The public whom the carriers serve thus advances the money for the service.

It is refreshing to note in the carriers' answer to our National demand for more and better transportation, which, by the way, is an answer of deeds and not words, their pledge to reformative measures in the line of speeding up the movement of the freight they handle. The programme calls for increasing "the mileage per car per day to an average of thirty for the entire country," a step equivalent to adding many thousands of new cars to their equipment.

Closer co-operation with shippers is courted by the carriers, which lately have been at some pains to perfect regional working arrangements with producing plants. The roads call on their customers to load cars to the maximum and to unload them promptly, and thus add still more thousands to the total of available rolling stock.

And, finally, one sees in the following pledge the working for a better spirit of team-work between those who ship and those who haul:

"*Resolved:* That individual roads give to the general public and to the patrons of their respective lines information as to their progress, and also keep them currently advised of the progress made hereunder, including, so far as the individual line is concerned, information as to the progress made in its locomotive and car repairs and other improvements in transportation facilities."

All this is in line with the modern and enlightened railway policy—"the public be pleased."

BUSINESS BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition is good business. At least the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Major Haynes, believes so, and cites facts to prove it.

The sound business quality of it, he says, has so challenged the attention of other great nations that they are making careful investigation of the operation of the law in this country. The Secretary-General of Germany has been inquiring just now about enforcement methods and the like. Before that other European nations had made investigations of the same kind. Lord Leverhulme, one of the foremost of British business men, is quoted as saying that Great Britain would save enough in five years of prohibition to pay off her entire debt to the United States. That is estimated as the mere money saving, aside from the greater accumulation in increased efficiency from top to bottom of business life.

The address in which Major Haynes

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

talked prohibition from the business standpoint was made in Wilmington, Delaware. Many of the facts cited had therefore a direct bearing on the affairs of that State, but others of them apply to the whole country.

Decrease in crime under prohibition, though it has an economic effect, may be looked upon as belonging to the moral rather than the business phase of the matter; but the following illustrations of the sound economic basis of prohibition are worth noticing:

In Delaware alone, Major Haynes said, savings and other bank accounts show an increase from $45,307,356 in 1917 to $64,650,289 in 1922. During about the same period the amount of insurance in force in the State increased from $38,243,931 to $83,885,693. One of these is a saving immediately available to the men from whose earnings it was made. The other saving accrues partly to the men who made it and partly to their children. It is a large item in what might be called the inherited prosperity of those who are to conduct American business a little way down the future. Another item in this account is the increased school attendance of 1922 as compared with 1917. Because of prohibition more boys and girls are in the way of higher efficiency and larger earnings when their day comes.

The inference is left that what is true of Delaware is true of the other States, but proof from the country at large is not lacking. Directors of big industrial enterprises are quoted as saying that drunkenness and absence from work following pay day, which were common before prohibition, practically do not exist now.

Major Haynes makes it very clear that prohibition is helpful, not to the laborer alone, but to the so-called upper classes in equally large measure. Many professional and business men used to drink, he says, more from the urging of good fellowship than from a craving for stimulation. When liquor was barred from the club and from good society generally, they ceased to drink, and got thereby a more clear-minded grasp of affairs. The summing up of the business benefits of prohibition, Major Haynes thinks, must include both the increased efficiency of the workingman and the clearer vision, the steadier nerve, and the improved self-control of the employer.

Getting back to the idea that every branch of a business ought to pay its own overhead, Major Haynes says that the revenue from enforcement—fines, taxes, and the value of properties seized—would pay more than twice over the $10,000,000 estimated as the annual cost of enforcement.

WHERE PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT

THE legitimate manufacture of alcoholic liquors has not been eliminated by the operation of the National Prohibition Law. This is shown by three statements recently issued by the Bureau of the Census, one covering vinous liquors, another malt liquors, and the third alcohol. They show conditions as they existed in 1921 as compared with 1919 and 1914. Figures for the intervening year are of course not available. Whether or not the point has already been reached below which there will be no reduction is problematical. There is of course a legitimate place for both wines and beers, and absolute elimination is not to be looked for.

In 1914 there were 209 wine-manufacturing establishments, with products valued at $16,618,000. In 1919 the number of establishments had decreased to 202, but the value of products had increased to $17,454,000. In 1921 the number of establishments was only 72, and the value of products had shrunk to $4,757,000. The actual shrinkage in output must have been even greater than is indicated by either of these comparisons. A number of the 72 establishments still in business are doubtless producing much smaller quantities of wine than they formerly did. Again, the average selling price of wine was undoubtedly much higher in 1921 than in either 1919 or 1914.

In 1914 and 1919 the bulk of the output of wine was used for beverage purposes. In 1921 the establishments still legitimately in business were making wine for sacramental and medicinal purposes only. Quantities of wine possibly as large as those indicated will always be necessary for these uses.

The decrease in the output of malt liquors is hardly so striking. The number of establishments was 1,204 in 1914 and 721 in 1919. Of these 531 were still in business in 1921. The value of products dwindled from $442,149,000 in 1914 to $379,905,000 in 1919 and to $122,050,000 in 1921. In the last year the output consisted of cereal beverages—near beer and other malt liquors containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. As with wine, some beer was used in 1921 for medicinal purposes, but, unlike wine, it is not used in religious rites. Even before prohibition malt liquors containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol were produced in considerable quantities. Since then many establishments that formerly manufactured beer with a higher percentage of alcohol have turned to the more innocuous kind.

There has been no great decrease, apparently, in the manufacture of alcohol. There were 34 distilleries in 1919 and 33 in 1921. The value of products was $31,854,000 in the former year and $28,789,000 in the latter. Comparison with 1914 is impossible. In that year distilleries producing common alcohol were included in the same classification with whisky and brandy distilleries. It is probable, however, that there has been no great change even since 1914. The uses to which alcohol is put to-day are much the same that they were before prohibition became a National policy. The quantity of straight alcohol used for beverage purposes was always negligible. Its use in industry and the arts has been affected hardly at all.

These figures showing the limits beyond which prohibition does not and is not intended to prohibit indicate equally well to what extent prohibition has succeeded in prohibiting.

A BIGGER CANAL OR A NEW ONE?

THE recent discussion of the necessity of building a Nicaraguan canal to supplement the canal at Panama has, according to a despatch to the New York "Tribune," excited a great deal of interest among engineers on the Isthmus. The estimate of one billion dollars for constructing a canal across the Nicaraguan route is considered too low, and it is further said that the capacity of the present Panama Canal could be doubled for from one-quarter to one-third that sum.

Governor J. J. Morrow, of the Canal Zone, whose article on the operation of the Panama Canal appeared in The Outlook for February 28, states that the present Canal, with no additional construction, will take care of traffic at the present rate of increase for about twenty-five years.

To increase the capacity of the Canal would require the construction of additional locks. There are now twelve locks in six pairs. If the locks at present were single instead of double, there would be ample facilities for the present traffic. The addition of new locks, probably of larger capacity than the present ones, would require the construction of additional storage reservoirs along the Chagres and other rivers. It is believed that the capacity of the Canal could be doubled by about six years' labor.

THE ROOSEVELT MEDALS

THE Roosevelt Memorial Association has announced the award of three annual medals for distinguished public service in those fields of activity that were closest to Theodore Roosevelt's heart. The medals, designed by James Earle Fraser, will be of gold and bear a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

portrait of Theodore Roosevelt and the inscription: "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

The fields of public service have not yet definitely been decided upon. A choice will probably be made from among the following:

1. Administration of public office.
2. Development of public and international law.
3. Promotion of industrial peace.
4. Conservation of natural resources.
5. Promotion of the welfare of women and children.
6. The study of natural history and the promotion of outdoor life.
7. Development in the American character of those qualities of courage, foresight, initiative, and patriotism associated with Roosevelt's name.

In making the announcement ex-Secretary Loeb, now Acting President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, said:

> This list is not necessarily final. It is, as the lawyers say, subject to advice of counsel, the counsel in this case being the great American public. The trustees hope that the admirers of Mr. Roosevelt throughout the country will feel impelled to make suggestions and that the editors of newspapers will interpret to the trustees what they believe is the judgment of Mr. Roosevelt's fellow-citizens, first in regard to the domains in which the medals should be awarded; and, second, in regard to the men and women who should receive the honors this year.

We shall be glad to forward to the Association any suggestions which our readers may care to offer.

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN POLITICS

WHEN a faction or association which stands for race and religious prejudice gets into the field of practical politics, it is apt to lose its glamour. The Ku Klux Klan has, in a few States and in a very limited way, affected to some extent the results of elections, but it is no more likely to become a big political factor in the country than were the Know-Nothings or the A. P. A.'s.

Last month the Klan entered into a vigorous municipal campaign in Chattanooga, Tennessee. It supported candidates nominated for the city commission in opposition to the re-election of former members. This was done openly and almost solely on the ground that the former Board contained two Catholics, one Hebrew, and one Presbyterian—the crime of the last, it seems, was that as head of the Department of Education he allowed six Catholic teachers to find place among a total of three hundred and fifty teachers!

The Anti-Klan ticket won the election, but by an exceedingly small majority; two hundred more votes for the Klan candidates out of the twelve thousand would have turned the election in favor of the Klan.

So far as we know, this is the most open and direct fight that the Klan has made in politics. A Tennessee correspondent tells us that the Klansmen secured a weekly newspaper which tried to convince people that the Pope is seeking to undermine the American Government, and all that sort of thing, and says that their campaign was chiefly based on an appeal to religious prejudice. But, he adds, "the Klan candidates asserted, and with some truth, that they wanted to wipe out bootlegging and wrong-doing; they were backed by some very high-class gentlemen, with splendid ideals and fine lives. The Klan here has never perpetrated any of the outrages of Louisiana or Texas; its leaders are, many of them, men of large caliber, well respected in the community, desirous of doing good to the city and of enforcing the law."

The whole thing illustrates the fact that when the Klan seeks to swell its membership by appealing to those who hate Jews, Negroes, or Catholics, it is likely to bring on itself united opposition from all three classes of voters, and in addition from that very large class of intelligent citizens who have no other personal interest than that political issues should be something more reasonable than prejudices. The result in Chattanooga was, as our correspondent says, that "the colored wards had an unprecedented vote, the Jews and Catholics stuck together for the first time; liberal Protestants, who feared the mask more than the Pope, swelled the vote. And by a narrow margin the Klan commission candidates were defeated."

Finally, our correspondent sums up the effect of this contest by saying: "Political observers think that the check to the Klan, slight though it was in votes, will put the quietus on the hooded knights here. They say that the Klan has passed its crest, and is on the down-grade; the Bastrop and Houston revelations, the ugly squabble at Atlanta over who shall control the Klan destinies, the political defeat here, have all hurt the prestige of the organization. Many of the better element who at first were members are withdrawing."

The defeat is what may be expected from open political fights in which the Ku Klux Klan elects to take part. The American people are not at all inclined to be instructed and directed by irresponsible leaders of a secret association.

WHAT FOREST PROTECTION MEANS

WITH the issuance of a proclamation by President Harding calling on the people of the United States to set apart, as far as practicable, in their respective States the week of April 22 to 28 as "Forest Protection Week" and wherever it does not conflict with established State law or with accepted custom to have Arbor Day fall within the same week, a new impetus has been given to a movement which during the past few years has gained increasing public recognition as of vital concern to the whole country. There has been a growing conviction in the minds of a majority of American citizens that, as President Harding says in his call, "the preservation of our forests, Federal, State, and private, is essential to our industrial and commercial life, to our strength as a nation, and to our individual well-being."

Despite its other vast natural resources—iron, coal, oil, and so forth—it is doubtful if this Nation could long exist commercially without an adequate and steady supply of timber.

Col. W. B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service of the United States, told the special Senate committee, appointed just before the close of the last session of Congress to investigate the question of reforestation, that under present conditions the timber supply of the country will be exhausted in from forty to fifty years. This is not a pleasant prospect, and yet the facts show that pine timber in the United States is being cut more than eight times as fast as it is being grown, while the hardwoods are being cut more than three times as fast.

The situation, fortunately, is not hopeless; and if proper policies are adopted and proper care taken of the forests which still remain the Nation will be able to supply its own timber needs permanently. At the same time new growth must be planted on the millions of acres now denuded which are suitable only for forestry purposes. The work already being done by some of the States in their efforts to renew their valuable forestry lands doubtless will be an incentive to others to follow suit. A recent article in The Outlook showed what Pennsylvania has been doing in this direction; and the announcement has now been made that in New York this spring there will be planted in State and privately owned lands more than 10,000,000 trees grown at the State nurseries. A number of other States, particularly those east of the Mississippi, are beginning to realize clearly that it does not pay to haul timber hun-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dreds or thousands of miles and that it is better to have it grown as near as practicable to the factory door.

Arbor Day will mean more to the people of the United States this year than ever before. This is due to the fact that they have come to realize in increasing numbers the importance and the value of forest protection and of adding to the Nation's forest acreage. In this campaign of education concerning the need of tree planting the American Tree Association has been playing a leading part; and Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the organization, declares that "Forest Protection Week, as proclaimed by President Harding, will serve to turn the attention of the people to one of the greatest economic problems now facing the country."

One of the needs to which the President urges the aid of the American people is the prevention of forest fires, many of which are the result of carelessness or thoughtlessness. With the approach of the season when thousands of automobilists and campers will begin to visit the National and other forested sections of the country, it is important to point out the loss which may result, not of property only, but of life also perhaps, by the heedless dropping of a lighted match on a pile of dry leaves or by a camp-fire left unquenched in the woods.

Forest protection does not mean the "protection from use" of the wooded tracts of the United States; but the "protection for use." Through the observance of proper cutting methods and through adequate safeguards against disastrous fires, the country can "have its forests and use them too." With scientific handling they will serve the Nation and provide supplies permanently for its manifold industries. The American people, it is believed, will give their hearty co-operation to the protection and preservation of such a valuable National asset.

ENGINEERING IN HUMAN NATURE

An engineer does not stand on the bank of a stream and sigh because water does not run up hill. He does not spend his time draughting plans for projects dependent for their success upon a reversal of the law of gravitation.

An engineer takes nature as he finds it, searches out its rules and process, and adapts his purpose to the materials at his hand.

An engineer does not sit helplessly by when he finds that wood rots, steel rusts, or copper corrodes. He knows that each of these materials is useful for certain definite purposes. If he finds that he can, by a study of these materials, prevent rot, rust, or corrosion, he takes the precautions which are possible to him. If he finds that these materials do not meet his needs, he searches out new combinations and new alloys.

It seems to us that certain sentimentalists who desire to reform the world might well take the example of the engineer to heart. The difficulty in asking them to profit by the example of the engineer lies in the fact that they never recognize themselves as sentimentalists, to begin with. They generally classify themselves as idealists and all their opponents as crass materialists, and in both classifications they emphatically err.

One illustration of the typical sentimentalist's attitude is to be found in a statement which we remember having seen attributed to some pro-Bolshevist organ. It ran something like this: "Sex and the desire to acquire property are two of the basic instincts of humankind. We must abolish the desire to acquire property."

Both of the instincts to which our Bolshevist friends referred are capable of gross abuse. But upon these instincts as foundations our whole civilization rests. From the first has flowered the family, the home, and a spirit of selfless devotion without which life would be poor indeed. From the second has come that whole marginal surplus of material resources which is one of the marks distinguishing civilized man from his primitive forebears.

Science is the child of the acquisitive mind. The instinct to acquire is not limited to the bright and shining baubles of commerce.

The sentimentalist sees only the haves and the have-nots, and decides that the problems of civilization will be solved if the haves give up their property to the have-nots. Firm in the perfectly defensible belief that some have too much and some have too little, they ignore the fact that the solution of the difficulty must be sought by harnessing the instinct for acquisition rather than by an attempt to destroy it.

Sentimentalists see men walking the street in times of business depression. They cry out against a society which permits this injustice. They take the stand that work is a tangible thing which can be given or withheld in accordance with the will of those who control industry. In some cases they are doubtless right in maintaining that the power to give or withhold opportunity for labor has been arbitrarily exercised. But too often they ignore the fact that the elimination of unemployment must depend upon a development of industry in the direction of seeking out, taking, and placing in positions of authority men of executive ability, and in the coordination of industrial processes.

The man with a huge income may, unfortunately, have rendered to society no services for the reward which he has received; but he may, on the other hand, be a leader whose personal fortune represents only a small fraction of the wealth which he has created and equably distributed among those who are living at least in part upon the fruits of his mental powers.

The initiative which comes from the desire to acquire has frequently been put to selfish ends. Because we do not like the ends let us not try to create a Utopia based upon a destruction of an instinct which has been improperly used.

The next time you are asked to discuss a social theory find out first whether the inventor is offering you a new kind of turbine which is possibly operative with the assistance of our present law of gravitation or whether its protagonist has premised his invention upon the possibility of making water run up hill.

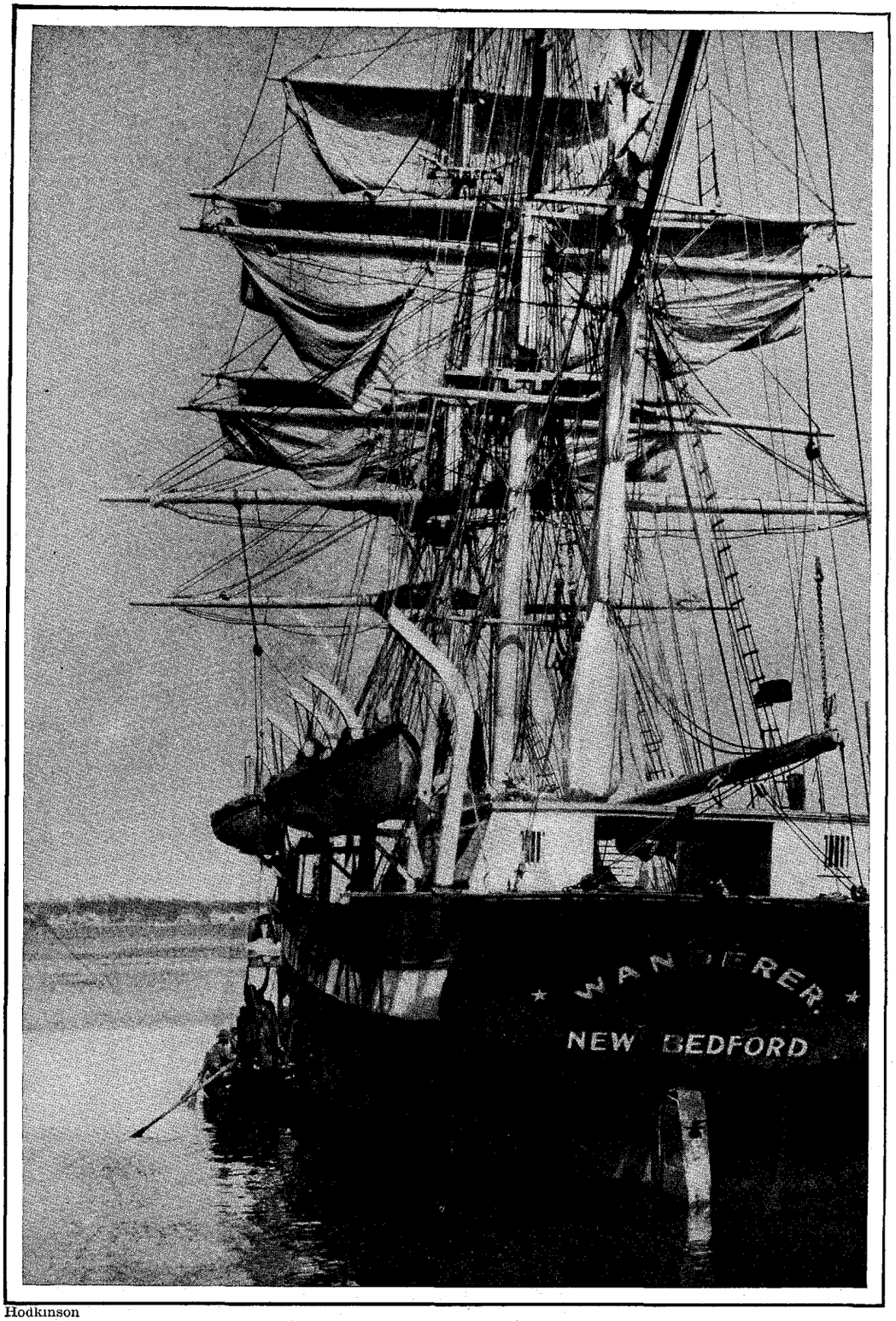
GREAT THEMES NOT GREATLY TREATED

The vast resources that lie ready at the hand of the motion-picture industry were never better illustrated than in two presentations of the romance of American history now on the silver screen, "Down to the Sea in Ships" and "The Covered Wagon."

The first film is a presentation of the whaling industry of New Bedford plus a somewhat sickly love affair and a still sicklier plot. The second is a dramatization of the great trek of the settlers across the Oregon Trail. The long train of prairie schooners; the dramatic crossing of the upper Missouri; the decision, following the discovery at Sutter's Mill, of the question, Shall it be gold or land? and the final gaining of a foothold on the western slope of the continent, are all effectively shown.

The plot of "The Covered Wagon" is better than the plot of "Down to the Sea in Ships," but both films are marred by a paucity of imagination wherever the theme departs from the direct drama of historic enterprise. The hero of "The Covered Wagon" is a typical movie hero and his lady love a typical movie heroine. The remarkable freedom of the complexion of the hero and heroine from any damage by soil or sunlight in their long trip would, if the cause could be discovered, make the for-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Hodkinson

THE WANDERER, A REAL WHALER USED IN "DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS"

The pictures of this bark under full sail are alone worth the price of admission

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Paramount Pictures Corporation

CROSSING THE MISSOURI—ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC SCENES FROM "THE COVERED WAGON." THIS SHOWS TWO OF THE MANY PRAIRIE SCHOONERS AT THE END OF A DANGEROUS PASSAGE

tune of any manufacturer of facial cream. Only once, if we remember correctly, was the hero's visage marred with even a day's downy growth of beard. It might be said, however, that his associates were less partial to the use of the non-existent safety razor.

"Down to the Sea in Ships" and "The Covered Wagon" are distinctly worth seeing. They should both be mentally blue-penciled by the observer, but the blue-penciling is not difficult. And if in addition to affording delight and information to the observer they send the spectator off to the library to read or re-read "Moby Dick" and the "Oregon Trail" they will have more than justified their existence. What an enrichment of our life it would have been if the movies had developed as an art instead of as an industry!

THE RUHR SITUATION AND THE FRENCH VIEW OF IT

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

IN the good old days in Germany, if you wanted to go from Cologne on the Rhine to Essen on the Ruhr, you could do so in about an hour. In these days a different story is told. You now go from Cologne by train to the outer line of the British bridgehead region at Benrath, say an hour and a half; there you take a crowded electric tram, if you can manage to wedge yourself in, to Düsseldorf, say an hour; then you walk a mile across that city and catch a still more crowded tram to Duisburg, two hours; and there you take another tram to Mülheim, half the way up the river to Essen; and at Mülheim, after half an hour's walk across town, you catch—if you can—one of the few trains to Essen. Total, something more than seven hours.

Düsseldorf was once celebrated as the home of the "Düsseldorf School of Painters." The city is still particularly devoted to art. Just now, however, it is most famous as being the seat of the French headquarters for the Ruhr region. French officers and *poilus* went their way in Düsseldorf, I noticed, just as if they had always belonged in Germany. The officers and men looked more like Alsatians than like the French of the rest of France. They were unobtrusive enough and seemed to excite no particular attention from the Düsseldorfer. Yet the day before, as signs of resentment for the expulsion by the French of the Mayor and the Prefect, shops and schools had been closed and tramways stopped. The angry Germans had already cut the entire telegraph and telephone connections throughout the region; the foreign correspondents at Düsseldorf have had to take or send their despatches to Cologne in order to get them through. However, not all the inhabitants of this region are unyieldingly anti-French, if one may judge from the record at the French Employment Office in Düsseldorf; the number of men applying for work there, I found, is going up by leaps and bounds.

Duisburg and Ruhrort, important places on the Rhine, command the mouth of the river Ruhr. At Duisburg I saw by the announcements that "William Tell" was to be given at the Opera House there. At Bochum, farther up the Ruhr, as a performance of "William Tell" was about to begin, French troops, accompanied by tanks, arrived and drove out the audience. The Germans find an analogy between the Swiss under Gessler in the opera, particularly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the matter of the compulsory salute and their own position to-day. In consequence of the enthusiasm aroused, the French are preventing the performance of the opera. In Recklinghausen, another Ruhr town, a theater audience indulged in "Deutschland, Deutschland Über Alles." This followed a German murderous attack on the French Officers' Club. Of course the officers' blood was up at this, and when they entered the theater and were jeered and mocked at they used their riding-whips upon men, women, and children, driving them into the street.

Mülheim is where Hugo Stinnes holds out. His industries seemed going at full blast and the noise was deafening, though I was told that the personnel had been reduced by half. Stinnes himself was not in Mülheim. I arrived just in time to see the French quietly arrest a recalcitrant restaurant-keeper. There, here, and at Bochum a very considerable number of hotels, restaurants, and shops have refused to serve the French. Thereupon French officers have proceeded from shop to shop and from restaurant to restaurant and where they have not been served have clapped the manager into a waiting motor and have whisked him off. As this particular motor disappeared in the distance, little groups of Mülheimer stood about the streets, talking excitedly. But there was no rioting—a welcome contrast to the brawls which have occurred in some restaurants where the French have been refused food. This, however, does not mean that all the Ruhr restaurant-keepers and shopkeepers are unwilling to attend to French wants. Far from it. The German need to make profits is much too strong for that.

With the above examples, it may not be surprising that the Germans are already talking of "French brutalities" in the Ruhr. There have been at least equal German brutalities, wounding unoffending French and Belgian newspaper venders, for example, as well as French and Belgian officers and men, and, by acts of railway sabotage, killing them too. But in general German resistance is sullenly passive and finds expression mainly in refusing to work.

General Payot has organized transportation by rail or river for very many times more volume than can be transported at present in this part of the Rhineland—to-day I counted an average of seven moving trains an hour. Not that a million tons of coal are not stacked about the pitheads, not that as much more is not ready to be brought to the surface, not that the factories' storehouses hereabouts are not full of finished iron and steel articles, not that engines and trucks and railwaymen have not been arriving or have been commandeered. The lowly loader refuses to load, and he is German. Loaders must come from France and Belgium, and will swell the number of the 15,000 railwaymen from those countries. As to the German railwaymen, they face an immediate alternative: either they will return to work at once or be expelled from occupied territory. Whatever the Germans do, the French have taken definite hold.

Essen seemed orderly enough for an industrial city of 150,000 inhabitants. Yet all the *Schutzpolizei* here (some 1,600) have been disarmed and expelled. Every expelled *Schupo* gets 200,000 marks from the German Government—at the present ratio that would mean $10. The *poilus* are maintaining law and order, and are doing it pretty well. I saw a lot of them engaged in taking what appeared to be commandeered goods out of a van. The great bronze statue of Wilhelm der Grosse looked down upon this apparent spoliation.

The great sight of Essen is the Krupp works. There you see a congestion of finished articles in iron and steel machinery, because the Krupps will not pay the ten per cent duty for their exports imposed by the French, who expect to diminish the sum of German money reparations by the proceeds received.

And you also see many thousands of men at work. The question is: How long will they stay so? I have been talking with some of the workmen. The more conservative of them report that their strikes have been company strikes rather than any more general affair, and had as cause the French arrest of the director of a particular mine group or factory group. The grateful directors have been paying their men as if the men had been at work.

These are the workmen whom the French will find it hard to win; first, because of loyalty to their former employers and because of patriotism too, but also because, on the economic side, these men question French ability to manage and develop the highly organized German industries enough to give steady employment to as many men as have those former employers.

On the other hand, and in striking contrast, the less conservative workmen (often representing less liberal employers), many of them out of employment, declare that they want work, need work, and must have work, whether paid by Germany or France. Some of them are already appealing to the French for employment. Thus these are the workmen likely to turn the scale and make French occupation a far speedier success than it would be otherwise. Surely the situation is bitterly hard for a man entirely out of work. Said one to me: "What is left to us? We must eat. Our wives and children must eat. If we cannot earn our bread, we must steal. We would like to be honest, but what would you? Would you not steal rather than starve?" Of course foreign influence is strong among such men. They are mostly Communists, and Communists represent perhaps a quarter of the total number of workmen in the Ruhr. Moreover, many of them are not passive people without political preference; they are intelligent enough to charge, not so unjustly, that the short-sighted tax economy of great industrialists is really responsible for the presence of the French in the Ruhr. In saying this these men merely reflect the views of German trade-unionists, to the effect that certain great industrialists had deliberately wrecked the policy of treaty fulfillment. Hence these workmen would actually hail the advent of a Cabinet espousing the execution of the Versailles Treaty. They believe that, from mere grounds of expediency, let alone principle, they would have more to gain. As an actual practical issue, the present resistance, they assert, will not succeed in the long run. Germany will soon have to confess herself beaten, they prophesy, and sue for economic as well as political peace.

In the Kohlensyndikat building are the offices of the Entente Commission of Inquiry, under the presidency of M. Coste. This Commission arrived here several weeks ago, accompanied by ample protecting forces, to study on the spot whether German resources justified Germany in refusing reparation payments. The first evidence of the Commission's work has not been in any published estimate of resources; it has been in isolating them and in preventing their export; it has been in really encircling the Ruhr region and isolating it. This will one day force Germany, the Commissioners say, to yield and pay her debts. Will Germany yield without some sudden and striking display of armed strength? Perhaps not. "But that would not save them," a Commissioner grimly remarked.

The Commissioners lodge in the town's best hotel, the Kaiserhof. I went to see that now famous hostelry, where the Essener had punished the French invader by turning off his electricity and also in getting the hotel personnel to quit work. Nothing daunted, the French installed soldier cooks, and are now running the hotel themselves. Certainly the position of the Commissioners in this hostile city is peculiar; they seem like the inhabitants of a little island in the midst of a menacing sea. They have, however, put out feelers for companionship, of course not unmindful of the proper propaganda involved. They have invited the Entente newspaper correspondents here to patronize the dining-rooms of this now French hotel, and therefore with a French cuisine. On their side, the correspondents were not at all unwilling to follow suit, being themselves not unmindful either of French cooking or of the crumbs of inside information ready to drop from the rich man's table. Thereupon the Essener, with equal enterprise, invited the correspondents to eat with the German authorities at the excellent Essenerhof, also indicating the opportunity to get exceptional information on their side. Opportunities on either side being fairly equal, the contest has nar-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rowed down to a Chateaubriand steak, sauce Béarnaise, as against a *Holsteinerschnitzel mit Apfelmuss*.

Essen's foes nevertheless may be they of her own household. Not only the Communist workmen, but the deputy from the Essen district in the Prussian lower house, declared that the most pressing public duty is to overthrow the Cuno Cabinet because it did not understand the whole situation. In like spirit, at the neighboring city of Elberfeld, the so-called "Christian Syndicates" (not Communistic at all) expressed the same sentiment and begged that negotiations be immediately undertaken between the French and German Governments in view of "the right of France to reparations." At Dortmund (famous for its beer) and at Bochum Fascist organizations are being formed to combat the activity of the Jung Deutscher, the Selbstschutz, and other bands, including the camouflaged Consul and Orgesch bodies. The "Rote Fahne," the Communist organ, calls upon the German Government itself to declare, once for all, whether the Government has been winking at the distribution of arms to clandestine organizations and so to prepare a vast mobilization. In this chaos Germany may face not only French occupation but civil war itself.

Not long ago there was a grotesque evidence of the new domination. A squad of Algerians, who had been sent by mistake towards the Ruhr, were returning from the station at the end of the British bridgehead. A German porter was coming along the platform, pushing a baggage cart. Seeing the kits of the colored men lying on the platform, he brusquely bawled to them to take their things out of the way. None of them understood a word of the order, but if they had, the porter gave them no time to obey. He brutally pushed his truck against the baggage. Seeing what he naïvely considered an "act of war," one Algerian instinctively reached towards his gun. Meanwhile a French lieutenant with whom we had been talking had gone to the men and quieted them. The incident showed the ignorant and excitable nature of the colored troops, the natural feelings of the Germans against them, and the foolishness of the French in persisting in keeping them along the Rhine. It is now announced that colored troops were sent to the Ruhr by an oversight, and were even then all being withdrawn.

My visit here has shown me a remarkable reserve on both sides, all things considered. Despite all the "incidents," the French have occupied the Ruhr with surprisingly little friction, given the huge and complicated task. Perhaps one reason for this may be found in the high grade of some officers and officials. Take as example the French lieutenant above mentioned—as attractive a soldier as I ever met, one who would impress you by his fine mentality quite as much as by any military dash. He has been serving on the Rhine over two years, and his international point of view would seem to be insured by his engagement to a German girl! After his marriage he will be transferred to Valence, the authorities fearing that German influence would then be much too strong. In common with others seen here, this officer apparently cherishes no illusions either as to Germans or French. As to "incidents," I heard one officer admit that "there has been fault on both sides." As to cause for pressure, however, this is their united opinion, as I get it (is it not also America's opinion?): "The war was forced on us. We did not seek it. Instead of a wholesale French invasion of Germany, there was a wholesale German invasion of France. Ten of our departments were destroyed. Our mines were filled with water. Our trees were cut down. Our railways were wrecked. Our factories, churches, dwellings, were blown to pieces. A million and a half of our people gave up their lives and many more were wounded and mutilated. And still we won the war!

"No people have ever been as patient after a war as we have been in demanding proper reparations. They have been scaled down time and again, and always to the special prejudice of France. We have reached the limit of our patience. We will be played with no longer. We demand our due.

"We are here because we need reparations. What is more, we are going to have them. Germany might as well make up her mind to that, and the sooner the better. The Germans whimper about their prevailing *Elend*, or want. Doubtless there is want; but is it in a thousandth degree comparable with what the want in our devastated districts has been?

"This *Elend* has been given as the reason for the non-payment of reparation. It is not the real reason, and the Germans know it as well as the other reason given, that their Government is bankrupt. Theirs is a false bankruptcy. Were it real, the large sum proposed to be spent in Silesia could not have been mentioned. The great increases of personnel in the postal and railway services could not have been made. The high dividends of the Rhenish mining, metallurgical, and chemical concerns could not have been paid, and the harbor of Hamburg would not now be containing more shipping than before the war.

"From our pressure in the Ruhr, the Germans will, we hope, understand at last that their French and Belgian creditors have no notion of contenting themselves longer with vain promises of reparations. These creditors need the money and the goods promised. They do not get them by spontaneous offer. So they have come to take them by force. And force is the only language Germany understands.

"Nor is this all. We demand also security. We have not been repeatedly invaded by our German foe for nothing. We must have guaranties for the future. No one can find fault with us for that. In 1919 England and America offered us those guaranties. They meant well. We counted on them. But their guaranties have come to nothing. We can rely only on our good right arm and our trusty sword.

"In seeking security we are not seeking annexation. German fears in this respect are unfounded. True, we are seeking to disarm the German giant. It is all very well for the Germans to adduce the Ruhr situation as a proof of their disarmament; they know that arms are still hidden. But we are not seeking to ruin that giant. If we were, we could have long since found a pretext for war. That we did not proves our peaceful intentions. We do not want to fight any country. All we want is justice. But if we cannot get it without force of arms, we shall not abstain from such a course.

"You ask what our course will be if Germany finally yields. That is simple. We shall again call upon her to put her finances in order, and if she cannot, as is likely, we shall ask her to accept control by an Entente organization. If she accepts—and she must—we would grant a delay for reparation payments in money, and, proportionate to delivery of payments in kind, we would withdraw our troops. That does not look like annexation, does it?

"Here at Essen before our eyes stretches the immense material stronghold of German industrial wealth. We come to this stronghold, not as destroyers; we come armed, it is true, but as agents from a neighboring Power to demand here the reparation and guaranties due to that Power; moreover, we have a definite plan for the future. We come here with our friends, the Belgians, similar sufferers with ourselves, to ask no more than what self-respect requires; but we shall be satisfied with no less.

"We have right and might on our side. We are perfectly prepared to meet a stout resistance. The other day, in reply to the query, 'How long will the occupation last?' General Degoutte said: 'If in a thousand years the Germans have not paid their debts to us, we shall still be here.'

"You in America should understand this fundamental feeling of the French people. Four generations ago our Lafayette and our Rochambeau went to America and helped to insure your liberty. Four years ago you came to Europe and helped to insure ours. Is this bond of union so slight that you cannot now understand our position in the Ruhr? We appeal to you to have indulgence for any missteps we have made or may make. We appeal to you to have charity for everything even seemingly amiss, and to recognize, underneath all, only that elemental justice which you yourselves fought for and won."

Essen, Germany.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BASEBALL'S FUTURE

AN INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL HUSTON, OF THE NEW YORK YANKEES

BY RICHARD BARRY

THE half-owner of Babe Ruth (Colonel Tillinghast L'Hommedieu Huston, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars) agreed to talk with me about baseball the day he sold out his half interest in the New York Yankees, winner of the 1921 and 1922 pennants in the American League, to his partner, Colonel Ruppert.

By the time I got to his hotel, however, he had changed his mind and was back in the game, and was surrounded by a regiment (more or less) firing questions such as: "Can the Babe return?" "If a manager is forty per cent of a team's strength, how can the Yankees hope to win the World's Series, with Miller Huggins against John McGraw?" "If the Commission sticks to the rule limiting each club to only thirty members in full season, how can the Yanks carry all the new cubs they've bought from the minors?" "When the new Yankee stadium, the largest in the world, opens in the spring, can we expect to fill it if the Polo Grounds are booked with the Giants on the same day?" "Especially if the Giants draw St. Louis and the Yanks have to go against the Phillies?"

"You flatter me," said Colonel Huston when I told him the readers of The Outlook might expect from him a viewpoint a trifle different from that of the old-fashioned "magnate." I added that I hoped my questions would not embarrass him.

"Is there any question that can embarrass a man who's been half-owner of a ball club for seven years?" he asked.

Which seemed to leave the door wide open. "Then," said I, "perhaps you will tell me if baseball is through playing politics now that you have an ex-Judge of the Federal bench as High Commissioner?"

"No politics in that," said the Colonel. "We asked him to act as umpire for us without asking anything about his politics."

"But it was politic to get the Judge, wasn't it?"

The Colonel laughed. "I see what you mean. And in that sense we're not through with politics, and never will be. Baseball is supported by the public, lives only because of the public, and if the public does not believe in us, is not behind us, we are through. We've simply got to be 'in' right with the public."

"Has Landis been a better commissioner than any of his predecessors?"

"There are two ways to answer that. One is from the standpoint of the public. In that way there is no comparison. There never was anybody else in his class. The other way to consider him

International

COLONEL HUSTON

is from the standpoint of baseball itself. There the subject is open to debate. Personally, I think the Judge has made a great success. He has made some mistakes, and he'll probably make more. But one thing is sure—he has not declared a horse a winner when he had money down on him. The battle is half won when you get an honest man. And he's that."

"Now, then, Colonel," went on the interviewer, "I want to ask you a fundamental question that I have seen discussed in a number of newspapers. This line of thought is occasioned by those who see America's most popular sport becoming very highly commercialized; who realize that in the nature of the game as it is played to-day the profitable phase of it is practically a monopoly, and a monopoly whose support must come from the public; that this monopoly is in the hands of a very few men; and that the situation is now such that no one but a very rich man can hope to own one of the clubs or a part of one. The question: Why cannot the chief municipalities interested take over baseball and manage it themselves?"

"Ah! You mean municipal ownership?"

"Why not? We have municipal ownership of art galleries, of public parks, in some cities of choral societies. Surely none of these appeal more to either civic pride or pleasure than baseball?"

"I won't answer the 'efficiency' argument to municipal ownership, though it's easy to see how that would hit baseball," said he. "If you want politicians instead of private owners to run ball clubs, all right. Personally, I don't see how that would help. The game may have its faults now, but turn political graft into it and then see where it would be.

"But there's one point where I know you're off. That's your idea about civic pride entering into the support of ball clubs. If you believe that, I'd better put you in touch with some of the fellows I know who've lost money banking on civic pride to build their business in ball clubs. Baseball is not supported by civic pride. It's supported by an interest in winners, a desire to see them perform or the hope that they'll get licked. I've never made up my mind whether more people come into a ball park hoping to see a club win than come in hoping to see it licked, but one thing I am positive of—practically nobody will go, whatever his civic pride, to see a tail-ender.

"That's what makes baseball a business, the business of developing winners. It's a rule with very few exceptions that the clubs in the first division make money and that those in the second division lose money. And that proves that there is nothing, or at least so little it is not worth talking about, in civic pride, as related to ball clubs, at least in the major leagues."

It has been said that the triumph of the Yankees under Huston and Ruppert has been the triumph of the check-book. They were outsiders who broke into baseball, making a champion club out of a tail-ender, but only by spending more money for players than was ever spent before in the same space of time in the entire history of the game. I asked Colonel Huston if he thought that the only way to make a champion ball club was to buy from other clubs the best players.

"It's the only way to-day," he said, frankly. "And why should the Yankees get the credit for doing it alone when the champion of the other League, the Giants, do the same thing? McGraw's salary list is about the same as ours."

"But has McGraw spent as much money as you have in paying other clubs to release star players?"

"Perhaps not; but that doesn't prove anything. He had a high-class organization when we started. The proof that I'm right is in the history of Connie Mack. He had a first-class ball club, one of the best ever seen, one that he had himself developed. He sold his players, believing that he could go out and build up a new team just as he did the old. But has he done it? Not at all. He doesn't think he should spend the money. He tries hard each year to de-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wide World Photos

TY COBB (NOW MANAGER OF THE DETROIT CLUB) TELLING PRESIDENT HARDING AND MRS. HARDING A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE GAME, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

velop players, but he doesn't get a first-division team. He's been at the bottom of the cellar ever since he parted with his star players."

"What accounts for this?"

"I think there is a difference in the quality of the players of to-day and of a decade ago. I don't think the new men coming into the big leagues have the talent—I mean, the high talent that used to come in. There are not the stars. They're just good ball-players to-day—not top-notchers. That's our greatest difficulty—finding stars. We'd be glad to pay almost any price for them, but they don't exist. The two years' war retarded their development."

"Then you think the public follows the players?"

"No doubt about that. They don't care a hoot about me, or about any man behind any club. And they care almost as little for supremacy of their city, whatever it may be. But they do love a good ball-player, and they'll go to see him. I don't mean one who tries to stand out at the expense of his team. If he does that, he's not a good ball-player."

Here was the inevitable place for the inevitable bromide. "Will Babe Ruth come back?"

"We think he will," said the Colonel; "we expect it. No reason why he shouldn't. But who can tell? That's the fascination of baseball. Ball-players are so uncertain. I've heard impresarios complain about difficulties with prima donnas. Well, I can tell them prima donnas have nothing on ball-players."

"Is it true that the newspapers recently tried to make an agreement among themselves to restrict the space given to baseball?"

"I heard something about it. I heard that a Chicago paper sent a man on to New York to try to get all the papers to enter an agreement to confine baseball news to just so much—a few inches each day. They said baseball got too much free advertising. Then I heard that the New York papers said in reply: 'That's all right for Chicago, where your clubs don't amount to much, but here in New York we've got two clubs fighting for a pennant and likely to get it, or two of them; that's a contest, and our public won't let us restrict the news of it.' I suppose if the papers agreed to cut out baseball, some wildcat would specialize on it and grab all the baseball readers, and the papers generally wouldn't like that."

"What reform do you think is the most needed in baseball?"

"The thing we need worst is a way to look after players we farm out to the minors. As it is now, a club tries to buy up every bit of material it sees, no matter how green it is. Then we send it to some minor league club to be 'seasoned,' as we call it. But nobody looks after those players while they are working in the bushes. That's what I don't understand. Why doesn't somebody plan to look after his players when he farms them out? The solution may be for each major league club to own a minor league club, where its comers can be seasoned. The objection to that is that the big club would be likely to take out its best small-club players in the middle of a season, the way the Brooklyns did when they owned the Newark team, thus leaving Newark high and dry in mid-season and killing the game in Newark without making it in Brooklyn. But if we made a rule not to transfer players in mid-season such a scheme might work out."

"That's a reform of technical procedure. Isn't betting the most dangerous evil baseball has to face just now?"

"You've said it," replied the Colonel, in classic baseball directness. "If we don't kill betting, betting will kill us. And in more ways than one. First off, and worst off, is betting among the players on horse-racing. Why, that got so bad among the Yankees last season we had to fine 'em unmercifully. We fined one player ten thousand dollars for betting on the races. We are determined to stamp it out."

"What right has the management to dictate to a player what he shall do with his time and money off the field?"

"'Off the field' is just it. They bring it onto the field. We found them running out between innings to get horse-race returns. They've got to keep their minds on the ball—not on some horse two or three thousand miles away. Yet that's not the really sinister menace of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

betting among the players. It's because so many of them are really children that if they get to hanging around race-tracks they are likely to meet up with gamblers who will corrupt them. I think the big Chicago scandal grew out of that tendency among ball-players. At first the gambler gets the player to throw some single play for him for the sake of a bet. It may not be a play that will affect a game, and it may look all right to do it to the player. But that establishes the idea of double-dealing in his mind, and also it establishes connection with a gambler who is pretty sure to go a little further in arranging something bigger next time. Before you know it there's a deal on to throw the World's Series. That isn't going to happen again, and the chief way we are going to stop its happening is by stamping out gambling."

"How about gambling among the spectators?"

"That's an evil, too. Not only is it illegal, but we've got to stamp that out or imperil the future of the game. We have men on watch all the time in the park to put out any one caught betting. We put several hundred men out of the Polo Grounds last year for betting in the bleachers and the grand stand. Sometimes we make a mistake. We lost a thousand-dollar damage suit only the other day. One of our attendants made a mistake and put out the wrong fellow."

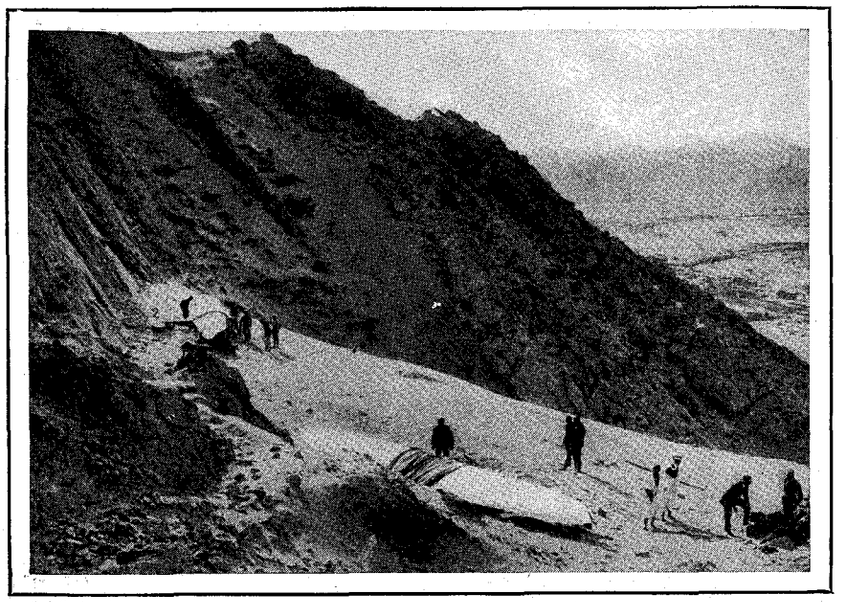
"Is the baseball public growing in numbers?"

"Undoubtedly," concluded Colonel Huston. "Next season we expect will be the greatest one baseball ever had."

This statement may be accepted as from authority, for the man who made it had just refused a million and a half dollars for half a ball club because the purchaser wanted to bind him not to reinvest the money in another club.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW SPORT

BY M. W. ROYSE



Kadel & Herbert

GLIDING RECORDS MADE IN THE DESERT

The world's unofficial records for duration, height, and distance in gliding have been made by French pilots at Biskra, Algeria. They took advantage of the unusually strong currents of air rising from the desert

LAST August a German soaring monoplane—a motorless machine—climbed one thousand feet into the heavens, remained there for over three hours, and finally landed because of darkness. In October a French tandem plane of entirely different design soared away over the English downs for three hours and twenty minutes. Still later the French pilot, Barbot, made an official flight of over eight hours. A flight of similar length at Biskra, Algiers, was not officially recognized by the French Aero Club because the required number of observers were not present.

A new sport—king of them all—had arrived. Here were men literally climbing into the heavens, beating their way a thousand feet into the heavens in motorless planes, propelled only by the natural elements that a soaring bird employs, limited only by wind, endurance, skill, experience, and nerve. Not many planes attained more than five hundred feet altitude, and few kept the air for more than half an hour, but nearly all succeeded in soaring.

The more crudely built planes, big, cumbersome busses wallowing through the air in search of up-currents, susceptible to every local disturbance and easily lured earthward by minor down-currents, were well satisfied with fifteen-minute flights. But the winning planes—trim, speedy little bats—frisked about with a show of fine contempt for the weaker down-currents, confident of themselves and their capacity to absorb every whiff of energy, swerving aside easily from the treacherous air-holes and rising gracefully as they worked into the up-trends. Only a calm could pin these planes to the ground. Five-mile breezes could be utilized for short hops, and fifteen-mile winds were strong enough for a real climb. The celebrated Vampire and Greif would slip away of a quiet evening just at sundown, homeward bound, and, shooting out on a level course, would disappear over the ridge some three miles distant without having lost a foot of altitude. At other times, successfully catching a stiff up-current, they would hang in mid-air for minutes at a time—veritable hovering hawks. During the memorable record flights at the Wasserkuppe the Hannover and Darmstadter planes remained perfectly stationary for twelve consecutive minutes, the planes hovering side by side directly over our heads while the pilots exchanged greetings.

Soaring flight hurls its challenge at man. It offers the virtually unknown depths of the heavens to those who have the will and the courage to explore those depths. The uncharted air space, with its winds, calms, currents, and eddies, is the legitimate stamping-ground of the soaring plane. For certainly the motored airplane, smashing its way through the air at tremendous speed, heedless of wind and current, knows nothing of the air space. Airplane pilots, aside from paying attention to wind and cloud, give little thought to the nature of the air through which they fly, and naturally so, for their motors pull them through all varieties of air conditions, with never more than a bump to remind them they are passing through a current.

The soaring pilot has no motor to which he can "give 'er the gun." His motor is the vagrant wind and the wary air current, and it is partly this which makes soaring so fascinating a sport. The strong-armed man finds no field here for his prowess; intelligence is one of the prime factors in successful soaring. The efficient pilot must do more than handle his plane expertly. He must have a fairly thorough understanding of the moods, temper, and character of the air—the science of

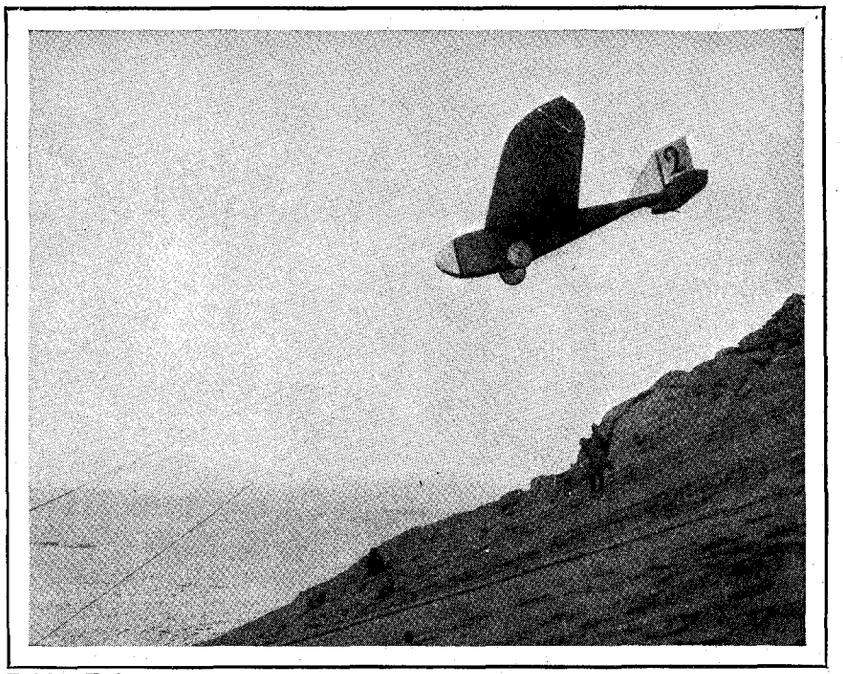
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

aerology. A pilot, hovering over the starting-point, with hills, valleys, coulées, lakes, streams, wooded areas, and open ground stretched out beneath him, must run through a course of rapid calculations, come to a quick decision and instantly put it into execution. A moment's delay at the wrong time, or a false move, is usually fatal to a good flight. Time after time men would make excellent starts, gain perhaps three hundred feet in the up-trending region, and then carelessly slip out of the soaring area and be forced to land. Had these men known the general extent of the up-trending wind—called the "soaring area"—and had they kept their wits about them, they could have doubled or trebled their flights. Constant alertness means additional minutes in the air in this game.

The successful pilot plays his game shrewdly. Having carefully considered the general conditions of the air—such as temperature, moisture, and clouds—the physical characteristics of the country, and the wind, he proceeds to take-off and gain altitude. He does this by circling about in the soaring region—an area of ascending air extending upwards from the ridge of the hill and facing the windward slope. Have gained all the altitude that this region affords, the pilot sets out on his course, maneuvering so that he benefits from all the booster currents and evades the eddies and down-currents. The soaring bird, with its tender, flexible, feathered wings, utilizes the very "inner energy" of the air through the unconscious reflex action of nerve and muscle; and instinct, or perhaps an infinitely fine perception of air variations, leads it straight to the ascending currents. The pilot of a soaring machine has no such assistance. He must carefully follow the contour of the underlying ground, gradually feeling his way, veering off as soon as he finds himself in a down-current, gliding slowly while he searches for his "booster," and climbing rapidly as soon as he finds it.

Every successful flight resolves itself into an everlasting game of hide-and-seek. Below the pilot is an irregular terrain. His objective is the nearest slope which looks as if it might afford a "boost." To reach this slope he must climb as high as possible over the starting-point, and then glide as flatly as possible to this new soaring region. But in getting there he must tack his way over this irregular terrain, which may be covered with all varieties of eddies, currents, and air-holes. He must avoid, as much as possible, wooded country because of the down-rushing cool air, or the leeward slopes of hills where the winds rush down into the valleys, or the peaks of hills where the air breaks up into eddies. In short, the pilot must be an efficient air navigator, well enough grounded in the embryo science of aerology so that he can quickly analyze an underlying terrain and steer his course accordingly.

It is this scientific phase of the sport



Kadel & Herbert

THE PLANE PICTURED HERE IS BEING SHOT FORWARD BY A SANDOW SLING, A RUBBER ROPE USED TO LAUNCH GLIDERS INTO THE AIR. AFTER THE PLANE HAS TAKEN THE AIR, THE SLING SLIPS FROM THE RETAINING HOOK AND THE PLANE FLOATS FREE

that appeals so powerfully—that given a serviceable machine, a fair breeze, and a hill, a man's capacity to climb into the air and cover distance is dependent largely upon his skill in handling his craft and his knowledge of aerology. Of course there is always the peerless pleasure of sailing through the air, of sudden boosts, of being tossed about in the air, of being dragged bodily to windward, of clawing off from treacherous lee slopes, of unlooked for dives and lurches, but the supreme satisfaction comes from battling one's way through the pits and falls of the air space. The mere anticipation of reaching a distant hill is sufficient to make a man's blood seethe. Once he is under way, he goes through all spasms of human feeling—from cussing at vicious cross-winds to hilarity at gaining a strong boost. Then there is the fascination of loafing in the up-trends, or of gliding tranquilly through the air, with quiet country unrolled beneath one and mellow earth sounds floating up from below—certainly a contrast to the rush and roar and throb of the airplane as it crashes through space.

A good illustration of just what the sport entails is afforded by the proposed twenty-five kilometer cross-country flights. The first man to soar between two points twenty-five kilometers apart will win the half-million-mark prize. This aroused intense interest among the German pilots, for Hentzen and Martens had already demonstrated that a soaring plane, given favorable conditions, could remain aloft indefinitely. The next step was distance soaring, and the men were eager to test their skill in navigating a plane to a distant goal.

They immediately set about charting out routes. Martens and his Hannover University team pulled out a large-scale topographical map of the district and began by drawing to scale a circle of twenty-five-kilometer radius with the Wasserkuppe as the center. Their prospective goal was thus anywhere on or outside of the drawn circle. Martens could therefore attempt a flight in any direction, but only three practical routes presented themselves. One, running east by south, was next eliminated because of the high ranges of hills running athwart the line of travel, in addition to being traversed by deep gorges and wooded ravines where swift down-currents could be expected. Of the two remaining courses, one lay to the south-east, offering several excellent slopes where with a favorable wind strong boosters could be looked for. In addition the last ten kilometers of the course ran off to the lowlands, with fair possibilities of rising winds sweeping up the slopes. But one obstacle presented itself along this course in the form of a steep cross-range. A pilot would be forced either to beat around it or work his way directly across and take the chance of being forced to land on the high ground.

The last choice was the best. This course led nearly due north along the outer range of the Rhon Mountains—the Wasserkuppe being the highest point on this range. To the west the hills fell abruptly into the plain, which swept clear to the horizon. Fortunately, the prevailing wind is from the west, the winds sweeping in from the lowlands to meet this range as their first barrier and forming a series of powerful up-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wide World Photos

THIS IS THE FIRST YEAR IN WHICH SOARING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN THE WINTER TIME. THE PICTURE SHOWS AN AACHEN-KLEMPERER MONOPLANE HOVERING OVER THE ST. ANDREW'S BERG IN THE UPPER HARTZ MOUNTAINS, GERMANY

trends or soaring regions. Favored with a westerly breeze, a plane working its way north could make steady headway by gaining altitude at these soaring regions and then gliding flatly to the next soaring region, and so on. The first jump from the Wasserkuppe on this northern course was fairly long—a distance of some six kilometers, but Martens hoped to cover it by first climbing to a 300-meter altitude above the Wasserkuppe and then gliding. A few slight boosts might also be encountered along the way. In this way Martens planned to navigate to a point where the range broke up into peaked hills, where disastrous eddies could be expected. But some good soaring slopes to the east provided a way out of this unfavorable country. The last five kilometers would be somewhat difficult to navigate, as the country sloped up to the north, with possible down-rushing surface winds. In covering this last stretch Martens relied upon the remarkable gliding capacity of his plane, as he planned to gain the topmost peak of his last soaring region and then glide to his goal, with the possible assistance of a few local up-trends from the low hills. The course has never been negotiated as yet, but Martens has already soared the first lap, and expects to make the entire distance this spring.

The scientific nature of soaring, as well as the sporting side of it, was well demonstrated by Edmund Allen, pilot of the American Soaring Team, on his first flight at the Wasserkuppe. Arriving after the German competitions had ended, Allen had never seen a German soaring ship in operation. He knew nothing of the country, its winds and currents, except from what little he had heard. But Martens and Klemperer, veteran soaring pilots, were on hand to advise him. The wind at the time blowing in gusts from the northeast made it necessary that Allen jump off the north rim of the Wasserkuppe. The course to be taken was then marked out by the two Germans, and their calculations were all-inclusive. The valley stretched out to the north in a trough formation. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe, some seven hundred feet below the jump-off, were a few acres of wooded country, and beyond that meadow land. Martens, who had made a sixteen-minute record flight over this territory the previous year, cautioned Allen to gain all the altitude he possibly could in the up-trend directly in front of the hill, then to glide quickly over the wooded area and make for the eastern slopes of a range of hills running north and south. Martens believed that the northeast wind striking the slopes of these hills would form good boosters—enough to keep Allen in the air until he reached another good-sized slope, where he could gain altitude and thus reach the uplands, some twelve kilometers away. But, above everything, he warned Allen not to slip over to the lee of the ridge of the hills, as the winds, following the contour of the ground, curved down after they passed the ridge.

Allen's course was thus given to him; but Martens, somewhat skeptical of the soaring qualities of the American-built plane, gave Allen an alternative. In case his plane proved a poor soarer, he advised him to lower one wing a bit into the wind and beat his way to the east slopes of the valley, where he might benefit from boosters. This slope, however, was densely wooded, with no available landing-ground, but it was the only means of getting down safely to the meadow in case he could not follow the other route.

From the very start Allen had poor luck. The plane being very light—too light and frail for efficient soaring—the heavy sling did not function properly, and Allen was shot out on a sharp climbing angle, instead of on a horizontal line, stalled his ship, and was forced to dive. When he recovered gliding speed, he found himself far beneath the soaring region and heading for the woods. Allen's position was somewhat precarious, for he could never clear the woods in front of him; but he fortunately caught a boost from the up-trend off a lower slope, and, following his instructions like a trooper, he set out toward the wooded eastern slopes. It took courage to head toward this country. From above we anxiously watched him beat into the wind, one wing lowered, according to instructions. For one long minute it seemed that the plane was just scraping the tops of the pines, but it kept moving, and finally, to our great relief, we saw him clear the last clump of trees and settle into the meadow a few yards away. He told us later that as soon as he found himself heading downward, instead of upward, he immediately decided to follow the second course, and accordingly headed for the wooded slopes, regardless of what might happen. His nerves were steady enough to permit skillful piloting, and he won out.

Soaring flight is indeed a scientific

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Kadel & Herbert

THIS IS THE SAME PLANE IN WHICH FOKKER MADE HIS WORLD'S RECORD FLIGHT OF THIRTEEN MINUTES CARRYING A PASSENGER. FOKKER IS THE MAN IN AVIATION TOGS LEADING THE PLANE

game, vastly more so than yachting, but it is by no means the exclusive sport of a select few. There is no reason why it should not become a National popular sport in the United States. It lies within the reach of all. German-type planes can now be purchased for $250, and American big-production methods should cut that price in half. The widespread belief that high hills of special characteristics are essential to soaring is a pure misconception. Although the record flights have been made from fairly high hills—the Wasserkuppe being 950 feet above sea-level—there is no reason for assuming that record flights could not have been made from lower hills, and certainly any hill upwards of 200 feet can be very successfully used for soaring. Klemperer, experimenting with his Aachen University students near Aachen, used a slope 100 feet high and made any number of good flights. Every State, nearly every county, in this country undoubtedly has good soaring slopes. Fokker, the famous aircraft constructor, after experimenting at the Wasserkuppe, returned to Holland with the object of using the sand dunes for his experiments. He hopes to establish record flights, not only from these low sand hills, but also from the surface of the sea. Given a serviceable machine with a favorable breeze, highly enjoyable flights can be made from an ordinary slope, let alone the need of a hill. This was done by Herr Harth, among numerous other Germans, in some of his experiments last year. On the other hand, Glenn Curtiss's attempt to boost a soaring plane up into the air by pulling it through the water with a fast motor boat proved unsuccessful mostly because of the poor soaring qualities of the machine—the machine, in fact, being nothing more than an airplane with the motor taken out, rather than a specially designed soaring plane. This year Mr. Curtiss is planning to extend his experiments. From the experience gained last year he may accomplish something new—the thing which Fokker confidently boasted of last year.

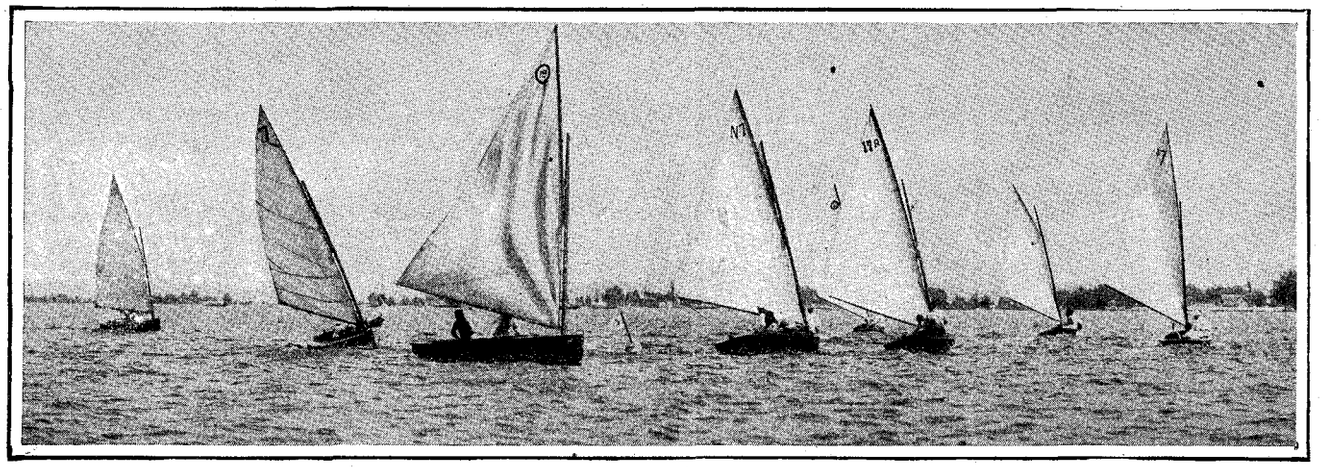
Soaring makes another strong appeal in that it can be easily mastered. Unlike the airplane, in which a man finds himself behind a roaring engine with the plane shooting through space, the soaring machine can be flown by gradual stages. There is first the ground training, with exercises in handling the controls. Then come the short hops from gentle slopes, with the gradual extension of these until at the end of a month's practice the pilot finds himself making one-minute flights with ease. Once that stage is reached, the pilot is ready to make long jumps and begin to practice the science of aerology. The Germans had several training schools on the Wasserkuppe, with many young students in training. During September the German Government, in violation of the Peace Treaty terms, had a group of fifty officers taking soaring lessons preparatory to the regular army pilot's training.

Of course records will continue to be made by veteran airplane pilots who can handle a machine automatically while absorbed in picking out a course; but, given enough experience, a soaring-trained pilot should be able to compete successfully with any one. Men who had never even dreamed of actually piloting a plane through the air, because of age perhaps, or timidity, or lack of time and money, will now find themselves within reach of the keenest sport in the world to-day.

And certainly soaring should become a college sport. When well regulated by inspections, as in Germany, the sport is harmless. Among the thousand or more flights made on the Wasserkuppe this year, and in spite of the men in training there, not one plane was seriously crashed nor one man hurt. Accidents may happen, but, judging from statistics, football is many times as dangerous. The sport has spread like wildfire through Germany. Last year's contests were entered by teams from Germany's ten largest universities, and it was these students who made the world records. Most of the remaining technical universities have now taken up the sport, and soaring clubs have been formed by innumerable public schools over the entire country. Children everywhere are shooting paper soaring planes through the air. Even as far east as Warsaw children were playing with these paper models.

The competitions this summer will have entrants from several European countries—such as French, English, and Italian. German students are already busy at designing and constructing the machines for next year's competitions. Americans have always given the men on the other side a hard run for honors in the Olympic games, and it would be highly interesting to see what they could do in this more intellectual sport. Last summer four "Boston Tech" students built themselves two soaring machines, packed up, and sailed for Europe. Perhaps some American students will again find time to build themselves machines and again make their humble pilgrimage to Europe. There is to be a soaring contest this summer in this country, and perhaps this may succeed in setting America soaring-wild. In the meanwhile Germany, France, and England have jumped far ahead of us in this most fascinating of sports. Perhaps next year we may wake up and follow.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SOME OF THE FOURTEEN-FOOT DINGHY CLASS AT TORONTO, ONTARIO, TURNING A MARK IN A RACE

SMALL-BOAT SAILING

A SPORT THAT REQUIRES SKILL, NERVE, AND RESOURCEFULNESS
THE TYPES OF BOATS AND WHAT THEY COST

BY HERBERT L. STONE

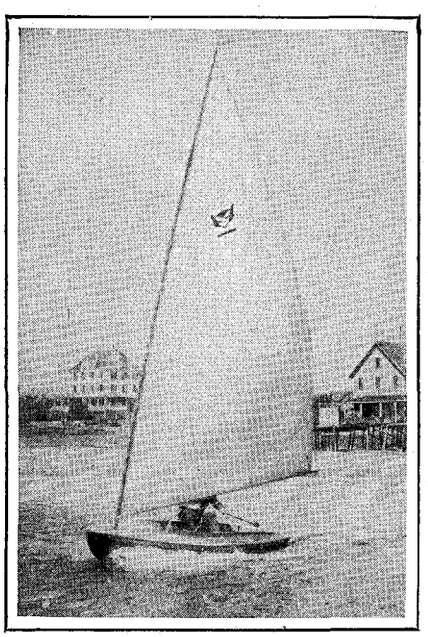
SOME ten or a dozen years ago, with the coming of the gasoline engine, the power boat, and the automobile, it was freely predicted that the fine old sport of sailing and sailboat racing was doomed—that the sailboat or sailing yacht would soon be obsolete, a thing of the past. In the face of the initial popularity of this new form of power it began to look for a while as if the craving for speed and for covering the most miles in the shortest time, either afloat or ashore, would supplant the lure of the sail, with its dependence on natural forces, and kill the urge to acquire the skill, resourcefulness, and daring that we recognize as marking the true sailor.

But these people didn't reckon with our heritage, didn't take into account the amount of salt still running in the veins of our race, or gauge the strength of the call of the ships. For, in spite of a Great War that killed yacht sailing as a sport for over three seasons, the last two years have seen such a return to sail as to make the sport more popular than it ever was before and to give the lie to those who figured that the dust of the roads or the fumes of burned gas would be all-sufficient for the American boy. For be it known that the finest thing about this reawakened interest is the fact that the bulk of those clamoring to get afloat under canvas are youngsters—a new generation that has grown to youth and manhood since the advent of the gas-engine and of our entrance into the war.

This being so, it is natural that the revival should be in small boats. And this is to be desired in itself, for not only can the beginner learn best in a small boat and become a better sailor where the responsibility is entirely up to him and he has to handle the boat properly to insure her safety, but there is also infinitely more pleasure in small-boat sailing than in being merely "crew" or passenger on a larger boat. There is more "life" in a small boat, she is more responsive on her helm, is quicker and livelier, and one is nearer the water and gets more thrills than on a large boat.

On Massachusetts and Buzzards Bays, on Long Island Sound and the Gulf coast, this growth is most apparent because the boats are seen together, attracted by the opportunity to race. At Marblehead last summer, during a whole week of racing, over 200 boats started every day (one day there were 227), and some seventy-five per cent of these were craft under 24 feet long over all, many of them sailed by crews no member of which was over sixteen years of age, while in some special classes they were not over twelve years of age. And the way those youngsters took to the water and absorbed boat handling, seamanship, and knowledge of the racing rules would have made a sponge envious.

While this condition holds on the Atlantic coast, it is not as true to the same extent on the inland lakes and waterways, and the dwellers by fresh water are not making the use of their oppor-



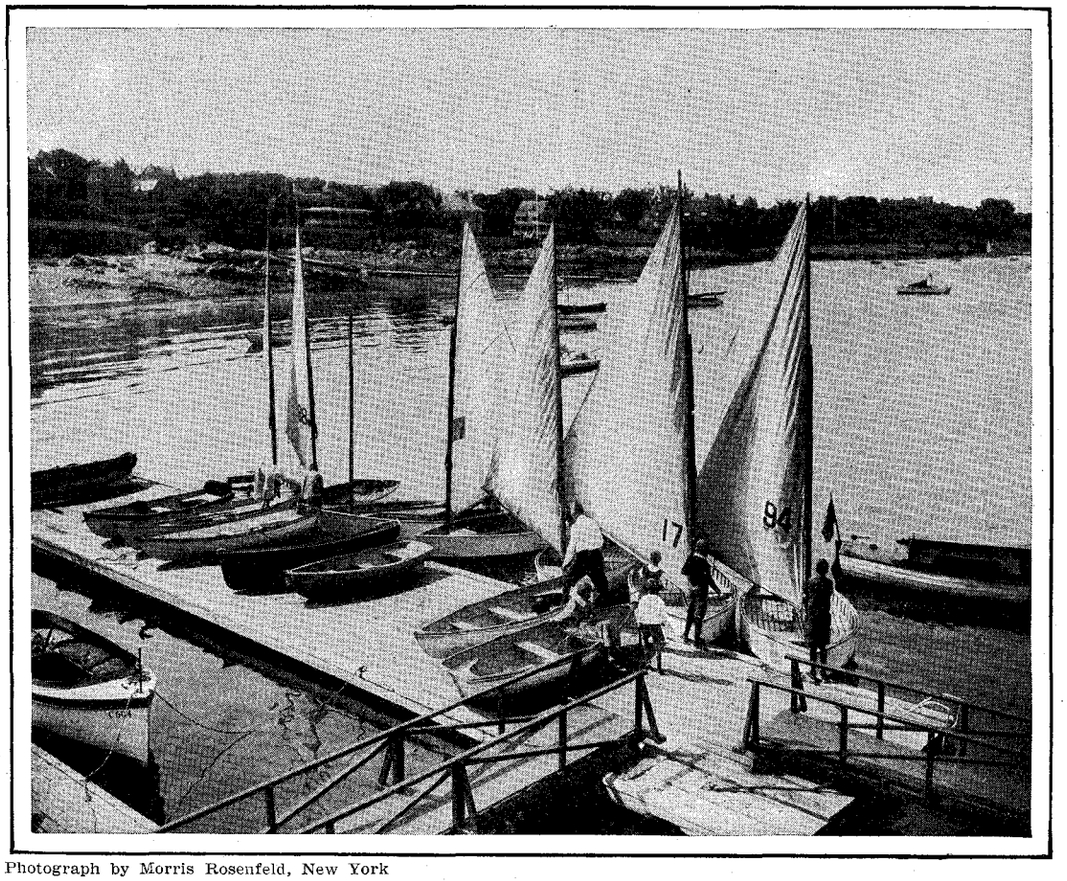
A LITTLE THIRTEEN-FOOTER THAT IS FAST AND ABLE

A great number of these have been built and sailed in various yachting centers

ONE MAN OFTEN HAS ALL HE WANTS TO DO TO KEEP A DINGHY ON HER FEET

This is a twelve-foot dinghy of the Genesee Dinghy Club, Rochester, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photograph by Morris Rosenfeld, New York

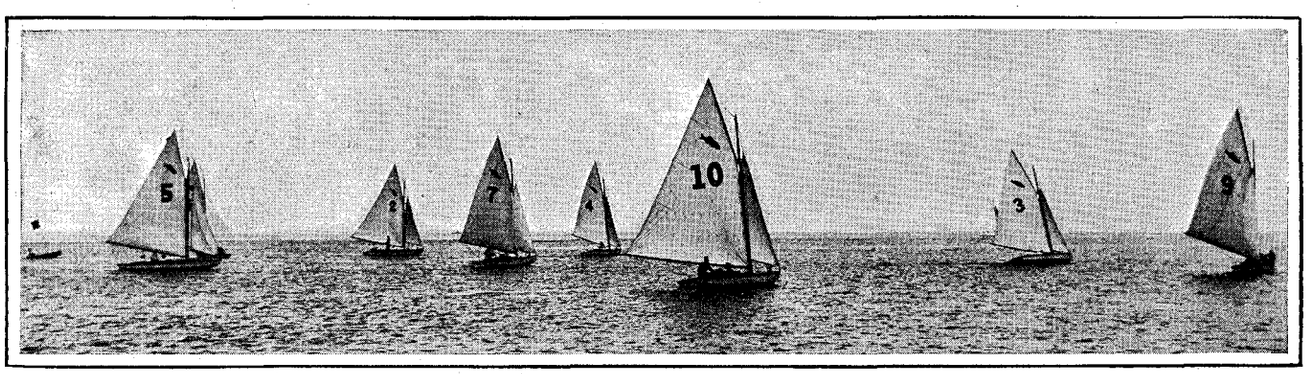
THE TWELVE-FOOT CAT CLASS, SAILED BY YOUNGSTERS NOT OVER FOURTEEN YEARS OLD, PREPARING FOR A RACE AT MARBLEHEAD

tunities that they might. Sailing is just as much fun on fresh as on salt water, and in many instances fresh-water lakes and bays offer an even better chance for the small boat than the less protected tidal waters of the coasts. In the past the boats turned out on fresh water did not, as a rule, measure up in design, rig, or build to those developed on salt water, and this may be, in a measure, responsible for the lack of interest in boating evinced by those living on bodies of fresh water that are ideal for sailing.

There is no reason why just as suitable types and just as good boats should not be found on fresh as on salt water. That this will soon be a fact is shown by the tendency of yacht clubs on fresh water to turn to designers of recognized merit in choosing boats for their special localities. With the right boats and a few energetic enthusiasts, fresh-water sailing will become as popular and as much of an obsession as is sailing on salt water.

"But how are we to know the right type to get, and what's it all going to cost us?" will be the first query from those who may feel the urge and yet lack the experience of those who have come in through the hawse-pipe and worked their way aft. To get the right type to suit local conditions is important. If the waters are more or less open, if the winds are habitually strong and the water apt to be rough, a very different boat is required than for inclosed waters where light breezes and smooth seas prevail. And if a boat is chosen which is not suited to the conditions one will not get the satisfaction or the fun out of the sport that comes from owning an able little packet that will do all that is asked of her. Any good naval architect will be able to advise as to suitable types if he is given *all* the data on the conditions where the boat is to be used, the depth of water, and whether she is to be used for day sailing, for racing, or both.

The choice of a keel or centerboard boat depends largely on the depth of water to be found; but, as a matter of fact, in boats of not over fifteen feet water-line length the centerboard type largely predominates, irrespective of the depth of water. This is due, probably, to the fact that the centerboarder does not cost quite as much to build as a



THE FAMOUS FISH CLASS OF SMALL SLOOPS TWENTY-ONE FEET LONG WHICH HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY MOST OF THE YACHT CLUBS ON THE GULF OF MEXICO; THESE RACE ANNUALLY FOR THE LIPTON TROPHY, PRESENTED BY SIR THOMAS LIPTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

keel boat, does not have to have cast ballast, and—the reason, probably, that has the greatest weight—because these boats are better to learn in and give one a better knowledge of just what a boat will stand and how to keep her on her feet when it blows. This knowledge, which must become instinctive before one can consider himself a real sailor, will come more quickly with a boat one must watch and humor than with one where the weight in the keel and a ceiled cockpit will allow the youthful skipper to slam through anything and let his boat get "hove down" until the wind blows over her sails. After he has learned in a centerboarder, then he is ready for a keel boat.

The way to get the most pleasure out of the game is to have enough boats together to make occasional racing possible, as well as day sailing. Knocking around in a small boat is all right as far as it goes, but unless there are other boats of equal size that one can stack up against now and then for a trial of speed and a matching of skill and wits much of the *real* fun of the sport is lost. By all means go in for a one-design class if several boats are to be purchased for the same locality. They can be sailed alone and used for knocking around and yet they can be raced, also, once a week or so, and thus supply the needful incentive to get the most out of your boat and to master the finer points of the game.

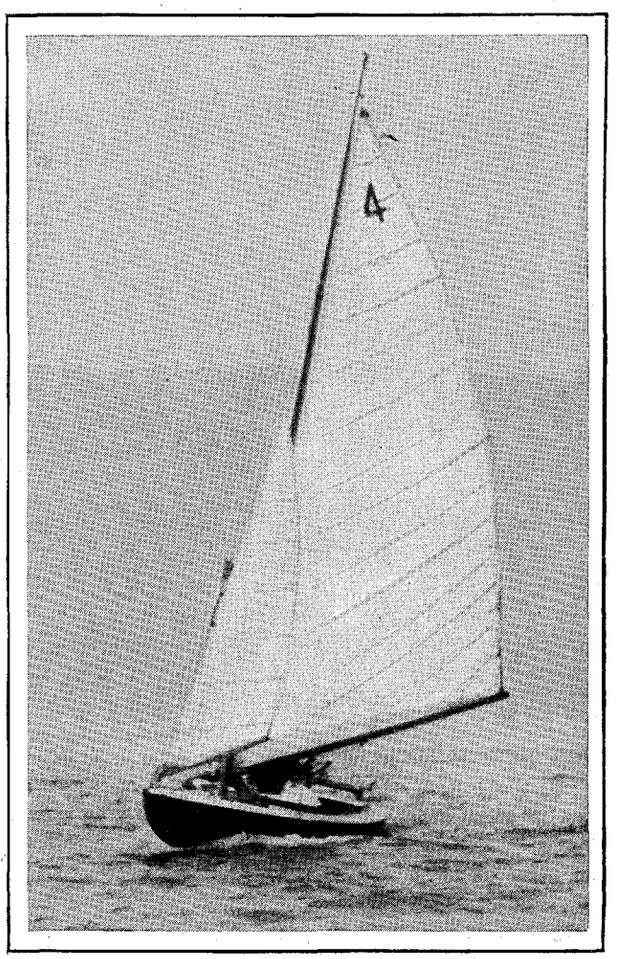
As an example of the popularity of the one-design idea one has only to see what some of these classes have done to build up the sport. The Star Class, little boats only 15 feet on the water and 23 feet over all, with 280 square feet of sail, was started some years ago, and to-day there are over 130 of this design owned and sailed in different parts of the country. While primarily designed for racing, with a plate keel and outside ballast, they are very able and carry their sail well. They are sailed on both coasts and on the Great Lakes. They cost originally about $350, but, owing to the increased cost of building since the war, the present cost is from $650 to $800 complete.

A new class of little centerboarders was developed last year in New England waters, on Massachusetts Bay, and proved such fine little boats and so well adapted for pleasure sailing or racing in exposed or sheltered waters that over fifty were built the first year. Some twenty-five or thirty more are being built this winter, and so popular have they become that they will be seen this summer all the way from Gloucester to the Straits of Mackinac. They are 15 feet on the water, 19 feet over all, with generous beam making for stability, and carry 190 square feet of sail in a modern "Marconi" rig. They cost from $450 to $550 to build, depending on the locality. They are "big little boats," and if one wanted something larger they could be lengthened a few feet and a small cuddy or cabin in which two could sleep could be added for a few hundred dollars additional.

In the smaller sizes, if one prefers to start in something really small, boats from 15 to 16 feet over all that will carry four or five persons can be purchased for from $275 to $375, completely equipped. These boats are either sloop-rigged or cat-rigged, are decked over, and have a fair-sized cockpit. These prices are of course for stock boats. It would cost more to build singly, but when *good* stock boats can be had it is a saving to buy them; or, if one builds, it is always cheaper to have several built at the same time—which is another advantage in favor of a one-design class.

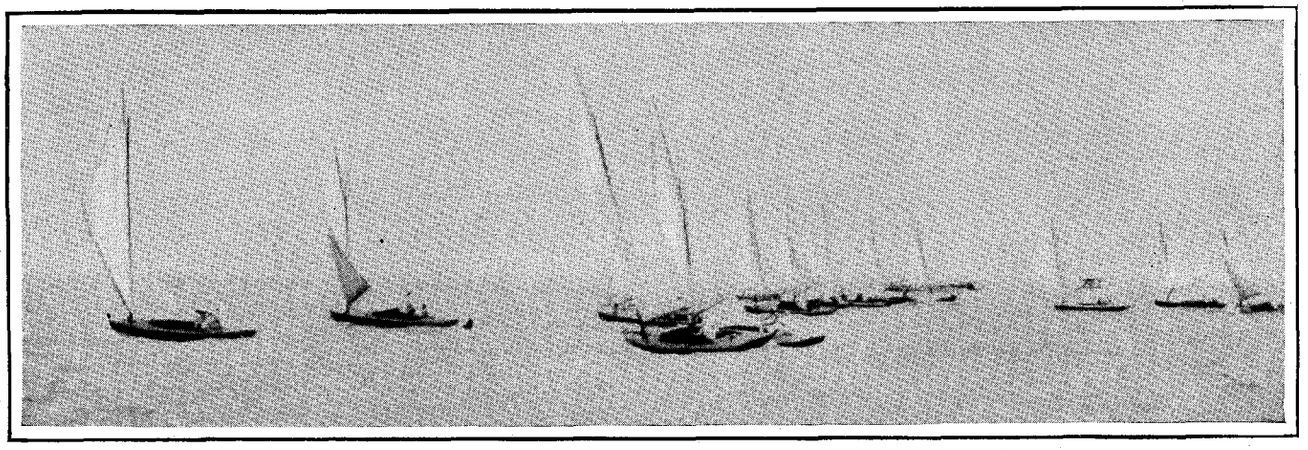
If one does not desire to spend on initial cost even the amounts mentioned,

"MABALOO," A. E. RITCHIE, WINNER OF SPECIAL CUP FOR ALDEN FIFTEEN-FOOTERS, ONE OF A NEW CLASS OF LITTLE CENTERBOARDERS OF WHICH FIFTY WERE BUILT LAST YEAR AND SOME TWENTY-FIVE MORE DURING THE WINTER



SAILING ON THE HUDSON RIVER IS COMING BACK STRONG. HERE IS A BOAT OF THE HUDSON RIVER ACE-DESIGN CLASS. IT IS TWENTY-ONE FEET LONG. THIS CLASS HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY FOUR YACHT CLUBS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THERE ARE CATBOATS IN GREAT PROFUSION AROUND DETROIT. THIS IS ONLY PART OF THE FLEET STARTING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES

there are sailing dinghies to be had—fine little craft which are in vogue in many localities. These are usually built 12 feet long, to be sailed by one person, or else 14 feet long, for a crew of two. They carry only one sail, either a leg-of-mutton Marconi rig, or else the lug rig with a yard or gaff. They can be purchased for from $150 to $300, and when not in use can be hauled up on shore or in a boathouse, obviating the necessity of moorings. They are very popular for the man who wants a really small boat, and it takes a lot of skill to sail them, though they are not meant for one who counts comfort first. As many as forty or more of these little boats are frequently found in a single yachting center.

But by far the most popular small boats, in point of numbers, are the little catboats, of which many one-design classes have been fostered and developed on such sailing waters as Massachusetts Bay, Oyster Bay, the Detroit River, and Lake St. Clair. They run from 12 to 20 feet in length, and cost from a couple of hundred dollars up to $600 or $700. They are good for day sailing or racing, are fine for the beginner, having only one sail to handle (and think of), and are usually roomy and able for their size. One could not begin to describe all the different designs, but each has some point in its favor. They constitute the cradle of the yachting fleet—the boat one takes to when he first goes upon the water.

As to the cost of upkeep of the boats described here, this is usually a negligible amount. The work of overhauling, painting, and varnishing may be, and usually is, done by the owner himself. It is half the fun of the game to do your own work of outfitting and rigging, and by doing it one learns much "sailorizing" that would not be got otherwise. Winter storage frequently can be had for nothing or for a very small amount, and from $25 to $150 ought to keep up any of these small boats for a year, with an occasional extra amount for a new sail.

So it need not be an expensive game. One can get into it more reasonably than he can buy an automobile, and in comparison with the upkeep of even a "flivver" the balance is all on the side of the sailboat.

And now to the last point. That is, how young must one be to take up sailing successfully, or, expressed another way, when is a man too old to take up boating? The answer is that one need never be too old to "get into the game" and learn to sail. Of course the younger one starts the better, but as a man who took up sailing at fifty-five and became a proficient "single-hander" wrote recently, "I think if more old men took up sailing that there would be fewer old men."

CATCH 'EM YOUNG

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. GEORGE L. MEYLAN, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

BY ELON JESSUP

"FROM seven to sixteen is the golden age for acquiring skill in athletic sports. Eighteen is the peak. The capacity for learning to play diminishes rapidly after that. The boy or girl who is kept out of athletics is being deprived of a chance that is vanishing, never to return. Literally, it is the chance of a lifetime."

The foregoing statement was made to me by Dr. George L. Meylan, Professor of Physical Education and Medical Director of Columbia University. It may sound a bit discouraging to the person of forty who for the first time is taking up golf or tennis or swimming, but, on the other hand, it is an important message for the parent of a growing boy or girl.

With each year we are going in more and more for play. Meadow lands that were recently cow pastures have become golf courses; most vacant city lots are now tennis courts. The average man and woman of to-day participates in some form of outdoor recreation. Unless you get into the game and play with the rest you are likely to be lonesome. And, according to Dr. Meylan, it is only the person who plays with some manner of skill who takes any continued interest in recreation and receives the greatest amount of good from it.

Dr. Meylan divides all participants of sports into three classes: the "skillful," the "average," and the "duffer." He declares that only in exceptional cases can a person who takes up a sport after reaching full growth become skillful; as a rule, such a person is doomed to remain either in the average or duffer class, irrespective of how hard he may try. The situation is comparable in some respects to the laying of foundations of a house after the house is more than half completed. It is more than learning how to do a thing; it is learning how to do it right.

"Some time ago," says Dr. Meylan, "a man I know who did not learn to swim until he grew up told me that he couldn't understand why it was that his young mite of a son could keep going in the water for long stretches, while he, for his part, became tired out in no time. Yet this man is a tower of strength.

"In the physiology of exercise is found the answer to the by no means unusual problem of this sort. A growing boy is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL WHO HAS LEARNED THE ART OF BALANCE

a mighty awkward proposition, but this very awkwardness offers a wonderful opportunity for proper training. Lanky arms and legs that are fairly crying out to be set at ease are pliable clay for the potter.

"The boy who receives wise instruction in the fundamental principles of a well-rounded programme of sports is fixed for life. If he waits until the precious golden age of awkwardness is gone before taking up sports, he is unlikely to be truly skillful in any of these. Training of the neuro-muscular co-ordinations involved in swimming, baseball, tennis, running, and similar sports is accomplished easily during the years from seven to sixteen. After that, it becomes a difficult task. By the time a person reaches twenty-five he is usually incapable of acquiring sufficient skill to get beyond the 'duffer' stage."

With the important exception of sports of endurance, Dr. Meylan believes that the earlier in life the physical education of a boy or girl is begun, the better. Seven years he considers none too early for swimming, running, jumping, tennis, hiking, baseball, wrestling, and similar recreations which are classified as sports of "speed and strength."

Sports in which physical endurance is the predominating element are to be regarded with suspicion. Among these may be included mountain climbing, long-distance running, hard rowing races, and, to some extent, basket-ball. Dr. Meylan holds that the strain of a hard rowing race is so very great that a boy should not be allowed to take place in one until he is eighteen years old. As regards other sports of endurance, no set rules can be laid down; wise judgment must be used. The age at which a boy or girl may with safety take up a certain sport in this category is largely dependent upon circumstances.

In the "safe" category, you will note, are included most of the sports in which an average outdoors-loving grown-up person is likely to engage. And so it is that the parent having at heart the present and future happiness of a boy or girl would do well to heed Dr. Meylan's advice to "start them young." For the earlier they start, the more readily they learn and the more solid the foundation.

Take, for example, the matter of swimming. According to Dr. Meylan, practically all boys who learn to swim before the age of twelve succeed in mastering the various strokes and in gaining thorough confidence and self-control in the water, while those who wait until after sixteen before learning fail to progress beyond elementary stages and almost never reach the point where they really feel at home in the water.

Yet note this significant fact: Even at the early age of twelve the boy just learning to swim acquires the knack with greater difficulty than had he started before. Dr. Meylan gives some interesting figures in this connection: A seven or eight year old boy can swim after three lessons; boys from nine to twelve require six or seven lessons; boys thirteen to sixteen, twelve lessons; while college freshmen usually require more than twenty lessons. Aptitude in picking up other sports follows the same general proportions.

Nor is this confined to the physical side of the body, says Dr. Meylan. Scientific study of the physiology of exercise has proved that the mental, the moral, and the physical are interdependent. The three run along together. An early foundation of mental alertness, fair play, co-operation, the ability to keep one's temper during the conflict of play—this is of inestimable value to a boy or girl. When this foundation is associated with activities which arouse the real interest of the boy or girl, it is there for life. And the earlier you foster that interest and direct it along proper channels, the more sturdy and clean it will become.

Unfortunately, parental attitude as regards the physical education of a growing child is too frequently a negative attitude. Seldom is there anything especially positive about it. The natural physical activities of children are in great part hardly more than tolerated, and in some instances they are taboo. The reason for this in great part is the natural protective impulse of a mother. She fears that her boys and girls will "overdo;" they are regarded as frail little creatures whose spontaneous physical activities must be restrained.

Combined with this protective impulse is a lack of knowledge concerning the physiology of exercise. This is wholly to be expected, for the average person is not a scientist. Let us see, however, just how much basis there really is for the common fear that a child will "overdo." Dr. Meylan says in this connection:

"Under normal conditions, the growing child is fully capable of taking care of himself; in fact, more so than are many grown people. After thirty years of constant association with the physical education of boys and girls, I cannot recall a single instance of any harm coming to a boy or girl through 'overdoing.'

"The reason for this is that they do not overdo. Instinct tells them just how far they can go before reaching the danger mark, with the result that, under normal conditions, they stop short of that. The same natural impulse which urges them to start playing automatically registers the time when they should *stop* playing. And, normally, that is exactly what they do.

"The injection of an artificial stimulus into sports is another matter. Here is a condition which is not normal. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

best example of artificial stimulus is playing for prizes. This is an element which should be avoided in the recreation of children. But even after a boy or girl has reached high school age and is engaged in team-play in which artificial stimulus is a factor, the natural laws of safety continue to function.

"For example, a boy is required to fulfill a certain standard of physical fitness in order to play on a given team. If he is in no condition to stand a certain pace, he is not wanted. He automatically becomes the member of a team in which the strain is not so severe. This rule applies in a general way to all participants in athletic sports. And it is the great safety-valve against overdoing.

"Normal conditions may cease to function after a spell of sickness, even though this be but slight. A case of tonsillitis, for example, may leave one temporarily with a weak heart, so that if one were immediately to take up a sport at the old accustomed pace real harm might result. Such an instance demands special attention.

"At Columbia University a student who is away from college for two days or more because of sickness is required to go through a physical examination before re-entering any kind of sport. This rule might to advantage be made more general. Every one, young and old alike, should have a medical examination at least once a year and a special examination after any prolonged illness."

It is only in sports of endurance that Dr. Meylan sees any possibility, ordinarily, of harm to the growing boy or girl. Nor does the fact that a certain sport is especially vigorous necessarily imply that it is one of endurance. The real test in this respect is the opportunity or lack thereof which it may offer for an occasional rest and breathing spell, even though this be brief. Football Dr. Meylan does not classify as a sport of endurance, for it offers frequent chances for breathing spells. Games such as soccer, lacrosse, and the steady, unremitting plugging of a long-distance running race are what may do damage to a growing boy.

The gift of endurance comes with full growth. The gift of skill belongs to the growing boy. When given half a chance, he is an astoundingly apt pupil in learning the right thing in the right way. And he is so well pleased with the result that he keeps on doing it the right way through life.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN TENNIS

BY WILLIAM T. TILDEN 2D

TENNIS CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS

IN the spring, we are told, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love; but before one reaches the age of indiscretion which is indicated by the above quotation one's thoughts and fancy must turn somewhere, and in the case of the boys and girls of America they usually turn to sport.

I am conceited enough to call myself a sportsman, but, since others do not recognize my ability in all lines of sport and insist on terming me a tennis-player, which the Lord only knows I often doubt, I will leave these other games on which I consider myself a great authority and turn to tennis, which I daily discover I know little or nothing about.

Every athlete, man or woman, boy or girl, opens the spring season with a keen determination to succeed, or at least progress. It is with a desire to aid that success or progress that I am writing.

The tennis game is universal the world over. The same rules, same strokes, same friendships, and same pleasure in the game are found in Australia, Japan, Fiji, France, England, Spain, Italy, Argentina, and Denmark that hold us to tennis here in America.

The Junior and Boys' National Ranking for the First Ten of 1922 found the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey, California, Texas, and Washington represented, while many other States placed boys in the second ten of each division.

There is always an outstanding figure in every season, and last year was no exception, for Arnold W. Jones, of Providence, Rhode Island, stood like a colossus over the junior group. Arnold is

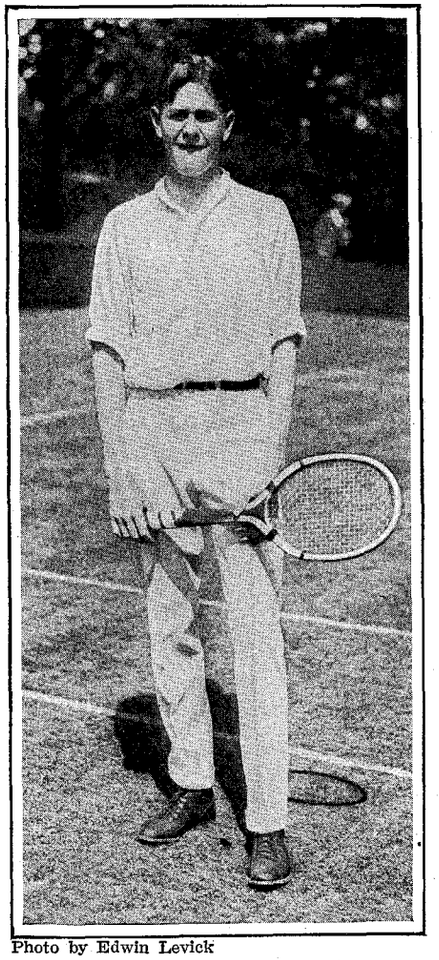


Photo by Edwin Levick

ARNOLD W. JONES, NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMPION

the son of J. D. E. Jones, who has been a National tennis figure for twenty-five years. Arnold is a sophomore at Yale, and one of the greatest players in collegiate ranks. Last year, as a member of the Yale-Harvard Team, which toured England, he made the memorable record of six victories and no defeats. It is a marvelous game with which Jones has earned his position. In 1919 he won the Boys' National title, with little more than a splendid forehand drive and remarkable fighting qualities. Arnold realized that he would never attain the very top flight with a lopsided game, so during the winter of 1919–20 and that of 1920–1 he worked systematically on his father's indoor court in Providence to develop his backhand and volley games. The remarkable result of such serious work was shown when he crushed Lewis White, of Texas, the second ranking Junior of America, 6–0, 6–1, 6–0 in the final of the Junior National Championship, by the most perfect tennis that I have ever seen played by a boy. Arnold's success is due to serious study and hard, conscientious practice. He should be an inspiration to every boy or girl who desires to succeed in the game.

Corresponding to Arnold Jones is Helen Wills, the Junior Girl Champion and runner-up to Mrs. Molla Bjursted Mallory in the women's event. This marvelous little lady is a California product, another of those wonderful champions, a list which includes May Sutton Bundy, Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, and Mary Browne, a trio of sportswomen who stand for all the best in tennis. Helen Wills is a worthy successor to these Golden Gate stars.

Helen is sixteen years old, short, stocky, almost awkward, quiet, calm, and delightful. She is an unspoiled child, yet at the same time a great tennis-player. Helen, like Arnold Jones, is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reaping the reward of earnest effort and serious study. For some years she has practiced with close attention to form and stroke at the Berkeley Tennis Club. To-day she holds the Pacific Coast Championship for Women and is recognized as the leading star of the coast; only Mary Browne herself is her peer.

This wonder-child of the Golden Gate is an example of tournament temperament and manners which it would be good for all rising players to follow. Star that she is, Helen is always on time for a match. She "reports in" to the Committee, and upon receiving her assignment to court is found quietly awaiting her opponent at the appointed time and place. The match itself is a business matter with Helen, who disposes of it as rapidly as possible, but with a great charm and generous appreciation of her opponent's play that wins the heart of all who see her. Then she disappears with her mother, who always accompanies her to all matches, and is seen no more until her next match. There is much of that mystery about her off the court that held such a potent spell for the countless admirers of Maude Adams, that eternal spirit of youth, Peter Pan, whom all loved on the stage and wanted to know off it, but could never find her to do it.

Helen Wills is undoubtedly the greatest potential woman tennis player in America. Many people believe she will win the National Crown itself this year. Frankly, wonderful as I think Helen is, I cannot see her conquering "Marvelous Molla" for some seasons.

My own little doubles partner, Alexander L. (Sandy) Wiener, is another unique personality in the tennis world of youth. Still in the boys' class, this small lad is the purest stylist in the game. Sandy is not a winner yet. He has not yet realized the power of his own game. He often falters with victory in his grasp, because he does not realize that it is there. Modest, retiring, shy, his very temperament robs him of victories that are his due. Yet when one realizes that in one year, with no previous tournament experience, this youngster earned sixth position in America among the boys, and forced recognition of his style from the highest critics, surely his worth for the future is established. I look to see Sandy, after several seasons of what may well prove bitter disappointment and discouraging experience, find himself and become one of the greatest tennis-players in America, if not the greatest.

Little Ogden Phipps, of New York, star pupil of George Agutter, the famous professional of Westside Club, is another beautiful stylist for so young a lad. The group of promising boys and girls over America is growing daily. The need of proper supervision is becoming recognized, and organized instruction for the youth of the country is the watchword of the Club.

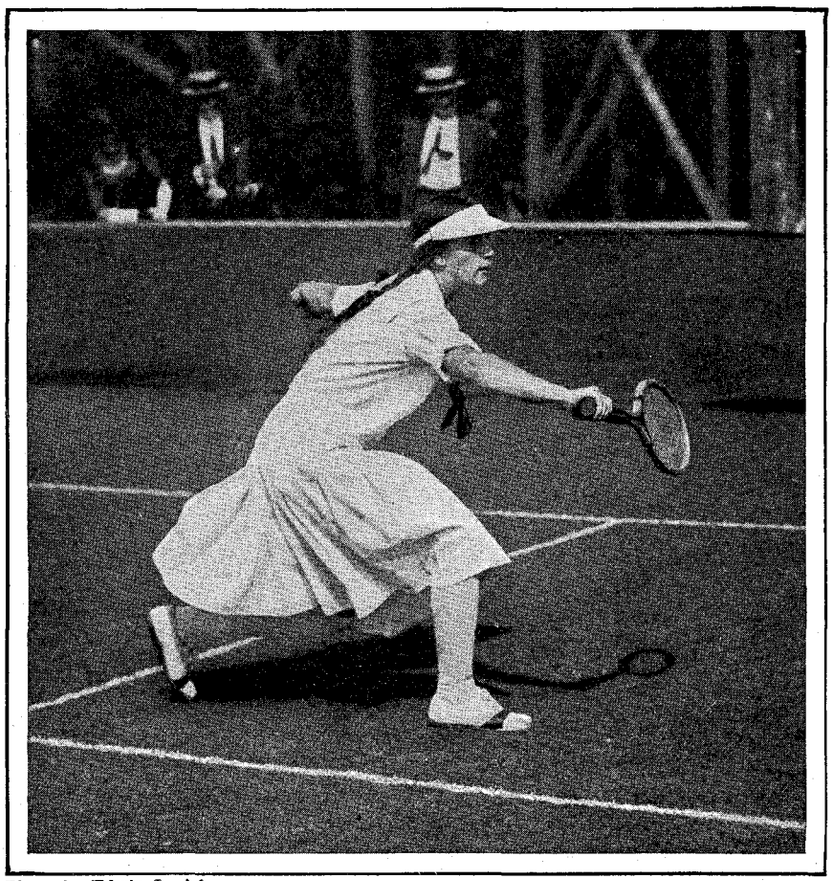


Photo by Edwin Levick

HELEN WILLS VOLLEYING OFF HER BACKHAND

In California Howard O. Kinsey, the eighth ranking player of America, is devoting much time on the youngsters with great success. Among his most promising players, "Bobby" Sellers, Sherman Lockwood, and "Bud" Chandler stand out above the rest.

In the Pacific Northwest the junior movement, under Walter Goss, has produced a remarkable junior in Armand Marion, a boy who will go far if he can come East and gain experience in the big tournaments.

Throughout the Middle West, under the supervision of a group of Chicago men, including Harry S. Knox, J. C. Stewart, and Leo Lunn, several most promising boys have come to the fore. George Lott, of Chicago, looks to me as a favorite for the National Junior title in 1923, with his old rival, Julius Sagalowski, a close second. Young G. S. Pare is the outstanding figure in the boys' division.

Texas has developed a young player of real worth in Lewis White, runner-up to Arnold Jones in the 1922 Junior Championship. White may some day be found in a Davis Cup contest, defending the Cup.

The Whiteback brothers, John and Brainard, National Junior and Boy Indoor Champions, with Charles Wood, Jr., Stuart Gayness, John Millen, and several other boys, form the backbone of New York's future tennis.

Boston's leading representative is Malcolm T. Hill, Jr., the National Boys' runner-up. Pittsburgh boasts of Leonard Reed and David O'Loughlin, the latter really a Johnstown, Pennsylvania, boy, who qualifies annually from the Smoky City. Philadelphia, besides Wiener, has a group that includes Milton Hofkin, Milton Myer, Donald Strachan, Earl Bartlett, Neal Sullivan, and Sam Ewing.

So it goes throughout the whole country. Every district has some boy who may well develop into a Davis Cup star.

There is no royal road to tennis success. It is only by hard, long work that one scales the heights. These youngsters I have mentioned are not lucky accidents or born players; they are the result of instruction and practice.

Every boy or girl with a normal body and an average mind can become a good tennis-player if he or she is willing to work to do so.

Let me give ten suggestions for improvement:

1. Keep your eye on the ball as long as it is in play.

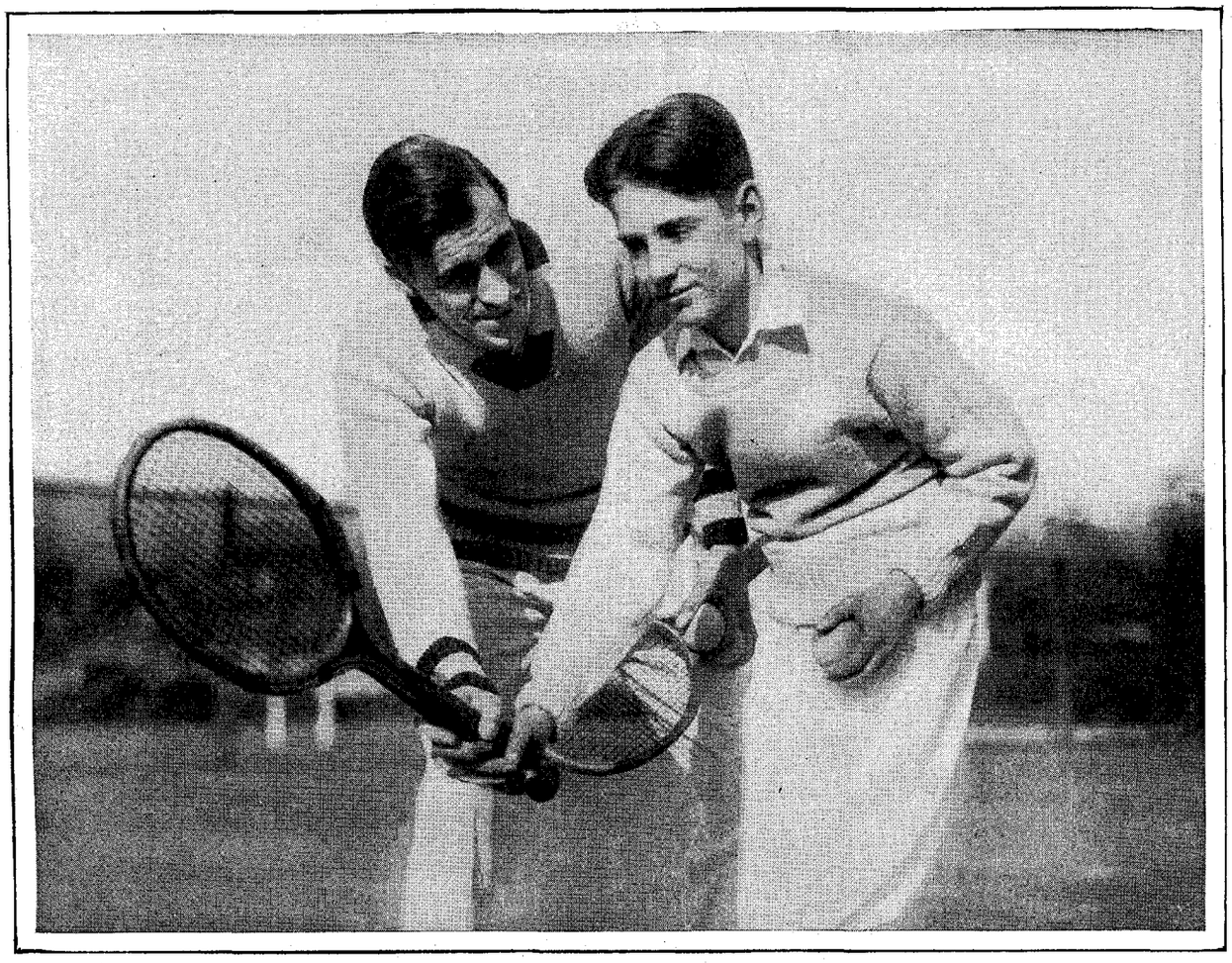
2. Make all your strokes with your body sideways to the net, so you swing at the side of your body in a straight line, not facing the net and swinging in a circle around your body.

3. Learn correct form, either by instruction or from a book, and then practice it carefully.

4. Play to put the ball back accurately. Do not try to hit too hard or win every point with a kill.

5. See all the good tennis you can. Study the leading players, and then try

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WILLIAM T. TILDEN 2D TEACHING SANDY WIENER THE CORRECT GRIP FOR THE FOREHAND VOLLEY

to imitate their stroke. It will improve your own.

6. Practice seriously. Above all, do not fool while practicing, since fooling disturbs concentration, and concentration is the keynote to progress.

7. Play all the tournaments you can find, even if you have no chance of winning, for by so doing you gain experience.

8. Never favor a weakness or overplay a strength. If your backhand is poor and your forehand good, use your backhand in practice all the time so as to build it up, for only by so doing will it stand up in match play. No lopsided game can succeed to-day.

9. Do not get discouraged if you see little advancement. Tennis improvement is not from day to day, or even from week to week. Ask yourself, "Am I better than a year ago?" and if the answer is yes, be satisfied.

10. Learn the strokes in the following order:

1. The drive.
2. Service.
3. The volley.
4. The smash.
5. The chop.
6. The half-volley, or pick-up.

The opening of every season finds the champion asking himself the question, "Can I repeat?" Naturally, every year when a man reaches my age, which approaches that place where the papers refer to him as "the veteran internationalist," or maybe even "the aged net star," the chance of repeating becomes less. This year age plus a minus quantity on my middle finger should lay me in the discard. It is not with regret that I face that situation. Progress in any sport is healthy, and if a titleholder loves his game he will welcome a successor. All he asks of that successor is that he be a younger and a greater player.

I am lucky in knowing that my successors should embody all these traits; not only my immediate successor, but all those who will rise from the group of boys and girls who to-day are reading these words. The Champion of the Future has the opportunity through organized instruction to perfect his game far beyond the Champion of the Present. My sincere wish is that he may do so, and that I may be on hand to cheer him on his way.

THE TWENTY-THIRD OF MAY

will find The Outlook's Recreation Number on the news-stands. It will be devoted largely to the broader aspects of outdoor life and to those whose enjoyment of the land we live in is not a matter of a single game or a single sport. It will contain a group of striking scenic photographs which might well be headed "Stop! Look at America!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LORDLY BASS AND LOWLY SEWAGE

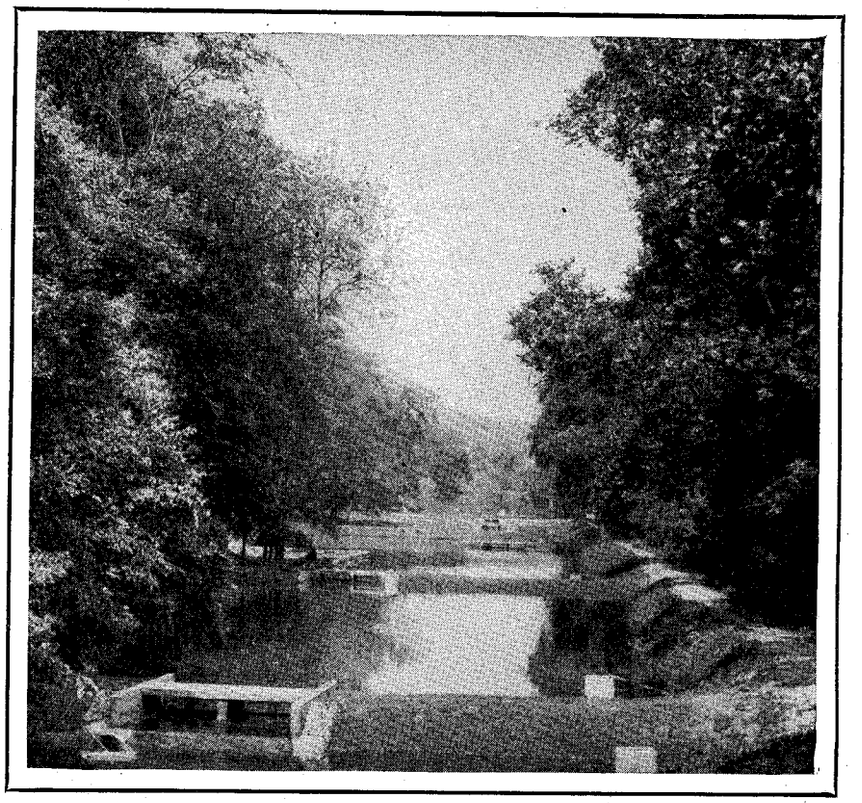
BY DR. JAMES ALEXANDER HENSHALL

FORTY years ago, when Secretary of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, I made a collection of fishes native to the State of Ohio for its Museum. During a few months one summer I visited all the rivers and many small streams in both watersheds of the State, and succeeded in obtaining 120 species. At that time, with the exception of a few small tributaries near large cities, the rivers were pure and undefiled. At the present day it would require several summers to collect one-half the number, inasmuch as many species are now exceedingly rare or exterminated.

Last summer, in the leafy month of June, I visited a stream in southwestern Ohio that was once a famous black-bass stream, and one of my favorite fishing resorts. I had not fretted its surface with feathered lures for nearly forty years. I put on my wading boots and started down the stream, casting a brown hackle across and down stream, and occasionally up-stream, but all to no purpose, as my fly was unnoticed, or mayhap the fish were not there. Floating with the lazy current were patches of greasy scum, and the water was far from clear, though not turbid. Instead of the old-time woodsy smell of the stream and its banks, there was a decidedly unpleasant odor from the stream and its banks. I was shocked at the great change in the stream and its surroundings. Where the once limpid water broke into jeweled riffles on the rocky ledges and went singing on its merry way, all was dull and listless; the glory of the living stream was gone, mayhap forever.

Casting my fly never so gently and carefully over likely places, my efforts seemed useless, for the fish were either not there or had lost their old-time eagerness and failed to respond to the most seductive casts. I was thoroughly discouraged and disheartened.

At last, at the mouth of a clear running brook, where there was a gravelly bar at one side and a sunken rock at the other of the debouching stream, I cast between them, and my faith was rewarded, for a bass rose to the hackle with a tremendous swirl. After hooking him he gave me a few minutes of old-time *finesse* and strategical maneuvers, with repeated leaping above the surface, until at last I led him, resisting to the last, into the landing-net, and I was well repaid for my former failure and disappointment. Notwithstanding the impure water and other unpleasant features, my doughty warrior had lost but little of his former vim and vigor, though the clear and lively current of the brook had much to do with it. Gathering some ferns from the bank of the stream to line my creel, I found them tainted and smirched with the unclean current. I threw them aside, and gave my knightly adversary a clean bed in my newly washed creel, where he lay "like a warrior taking his rest."



FISH AND GAME DIVISION HATCHERY AT ZOAR, OHIO

Dozens of State and Federal Government owned hatcheries like these, turning out millions of fish yearly into the streams, are fighting a losing battle with stream pollution to keep the streams stocked with fish

Continuing my progress down-stream, casting and occasionally changing flies, I came across two farmer boys with trousers rolled above their knees, engaged in "tickling" catfish. The fish lie under the rocky ledges in shallow water. When a fish is found, his throat and then his breast are subjected to a gentle manipulation of the fingers, the fish meanwhile remaining perfectly quiet and still, seemingly enjoying the pleasant titillation. Then the first two fingers of the operator are carefully hooked around the spines of the ventral fins, and the unwary fish is drawn out and added to the string. In Scotland trout are "tickled" in the same way, and it is more than likely that the "stunt" was introduced by the Scotch and English pioneers of Kentucky, where it is also known.

Having covered more than a mile of the stream, it seemed love's labor lost to continue my fruitless efforts, when I came to the mouth of another brook that was doing its best to revive the polluted stream with its clear and sparkling current. Near the mouth of the brook a rock rose above the surface, on which was a flock of small yellow butterflies. I also saw a fine black bass near the rock, and it evidently was watching the gay and restless insects. Taking the hint, I changed my cast to an Oriole with black body and yellow wings. I had designed the fly owing to its colors, which were those of the livery of Lord Baltimore, black and orange, and as the founder of Maryland, my native State, I dubbed the fly Oriole or Baltimore bird in his honor.

I cast the fly as deftly as I could onto the rock, and, as the disturbed insects were fluttering about the rock, I gave a slight twitch of the rod tip, and my lure fell gently on the surface, where it was instantly seized by the lordly bass, and for the second time that morning victory perched on the tip of my faithful rod. But forty years ago, when the river was virgin pure, my creel would have been filled in half the time.

One of the greatest and most important economic problems of the present day is how to prevent the pollution of our public waters and to restore them to something of their natural condition. The situation is serious and alarming. The streams of the Middle West and the Eastern States are contaminated by the waste water and offal from the many industrial plants on their banks and from coal mines and sewage. Very few streams east of the Mississippi River and north of Kentucky are exempt from the influence of the pernicious and poisonous effects of such pollution.

From small beginnings, a few years

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ago, the evil has steadily increased. At that time a few isolated mills, factories, tanneries, and slaughter-houses were established here and there along the waterways and tolerated as necessary evils. But they increased in size and multiplied in numbers, until in thickly populated districts they have taken complete possession of the streams, and all of them are discharging their foul and unwholesome emanations into our once pure and beautiful rivers and their tributaries that once abounded in food and game fishes and other forms of aquatic life. It is not only on account of the destruction of animal life beneath the waters that pollution is dangerous; it is also detrimental to the welfare of the live stock of the farmer and is a menace to the public health.

The first living creatures to perish from the effects of polluted waters are the minute organisms that furnish the first food of newly hatched fishes and the insect larvæ and small crustaceans that are necessary to the life of fingerlings; and waters that are deprived of such food become barren wastes in which no reproduction of fish life is possible, though mature fishes may survive for a while.

The nature of the various constituents of polluted water varies in kind and degree, and is organic or inorganic; but all are either very harmful or directly poisonous to all denizens of a stream, the most important being food and game fishes and the small organisms that furnish their food. Organic waste from canneries, slaughter-houses, or tanneries, if not in enormous quantity, is not directly poisonous to fish life, but it clogs their gills and is deposited on their spawning beds, where the ova and the fish fry are smothered and perish. One of the worst evils of this form of pollution is its quality of absorbing and appropriating the oxygen of the water, to the great harm of all animated nature. A moderate amount of organic waste may be eventually precipitated and deposited on the bottom of a stream, and in this way running water has a tendency to purify itself; but inorganic waste, such as acids, alkalies, and other chemical matter from paper mills, steel mills, or coal mines, is directly fatal to all fish life and its food of various kinds.

Photo by Mason

TREATMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY OHIO FISH AND GAME DIVISION

One of the only three working installations in the world of a treatment system successfully neutralizing coal-mine copperas water in automatic operation. Water circulates through marl rock in the four tiles at this Ohio coal mine at the rate of 50,000 to 100,000 gallons daily, at a cost of less than 50 cents a week

The Conservation Commissions of certain States, notably New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, began a system of careful biological surveys and investigations by competent engineers of the commonwealths with a view to determine the amount and extent of the pollution of the public waters and its nature, and to suggest remedial measures to be adopted for the purification of the streams. It was demonstrated in all cases that the evil was so extensive and formidable that prompt measures, even drastic ones, were advocated to compel an abatement of the widespread evil. Some of the streams in all of these States were found to be entirely void of fish life, and in extreme cases it was doubted if they could ever be restored to conditions favorable to sustaining life.

FREE FERTILIZER TO OHIO FARMERS WHO CAN GO TO THE RIVER AND THROW OUT FISH LIKE THESE, WHICH HAVE BEEN KILLED BY POLLUTION

These are just a few fish which caught in the weeds at the river's edge when killed by so-called "harmless" organic wastes

During the investigation in Ohio an extreme case was reported from Lorain, on Black River, near Lake Erie. An unusually large amount of organic waste was emptied from a cannery, and it happened that the water from the lake was blown into the river by a strong north wind, slowing the current of the stream. In these conditions, it was found that every fish between Lorain and the lake was killed by asphyxiation; their gills were clogged and their gill-covers distended with the offal.

In Pennsylvania a well-known biologist declared that the streams in the western part of the State, subject to coal-mine pollution, were entirely barren of fish life, and that it would require centuries of time to replenish them, if ever it can be done at all, owing to the poisonous character of the pollution.

The evil of pollution of public waters became so widespread and disastrous that Secretary Hoover, a year or two ago, called a conference of Fish Commissioners and Representatives in Washington to consider the matter. The pollution of public waters and the control of migratory fish were thoroughly discussed. The consensus of opinion was that both matters should be under the control of the Federal Government.

The serious nature of the pollution of public waters in most of the affected States has led to various measures that have been adopted to check and combat the evil, but so far without much success. The manufacturing interests have become so extensive and powerful that the situation is exceedingly hard to cope with. Most of the States have enacted laws to prevent the discharge of crude waste and offal from industrial plants, with penalties for their violation. But fines of a few hundred dollars are of no avail, and fines of thousands of dollars lead to endless litigation, and in the meantime the work of destruction of fish life goes on.

It is now thought that a better plan is to co-operate with the manufacturers and induce them to install certain corrective measures, together with settling ponds and septic tanks whereby the polluted water is neutralized and rendered harmless by chemical agents and precipitation before being allowed to flow into the streams. In this way the streams are benefited and the manufacturer recompensed by the formation of certain valuable by-products, while a valuable fertilizer is made from the residue. This has been accomplished in some instances, and with considerable profit to the manufacturer. When others are convinced that a handsome return can be assured by the proper treatment of waste and offal, they will cease polluting the streams and install the apparatus for its reduction. The Game and Fish Commission of Ohio has discovered that common clay marl is an efficient agent for the purification of waste water in the settling tanks, rendering it clear and wholesome and void of taste or odor.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE EAST EMULATES THE WEST

EFFECTS OF A TORNADO AT SILVER SPRINGS AND SLIGO, MARYLAND (NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Tornadoes are by no means monopolized by the West, though the eastern section of our country can seldom claim such "big things" along this line as the West can produce. The scenes shown above, however, are almost as complete in their way as anything that the "cyclone belt" of any of the Western States has recently had to show. This tornado destroyed a large amount of property, consisting principally of bungalows recently completed and occupied. By a fortunate chance, no lives were lost. The storm lasted only about ninety seconds, our informant states, but in that time it covered a path of about three hundred feet in width and five miles long, demolishing dwellings, trees, and vegetation. The force of the wind was such that a fragment of a phonograph record is said to have been embedded in the trunk of a tree three hundred yards from the nearest house

From James H. Hayes, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BOOK TABLE

THE BOY AND HIS POETRY

BY HUBERT V. CORYELL

"BOYS are barbarians. They have no use for poetry, and they never will have. Poetry appeals to the finer feelings. Most boys have none. It is a waste of time to try to teach them to love poetry."

Here speaks the typical hard-headed, fact-facing pessimist. He looks back on his own school days, when he read beautiful things picked out for him by his teacher and memorized certain passages for later use in examinations, or hunted down classical allusions with the aid of notes in fine print. He looks upon the teachers who tried to make him love those poems as soft-headed, fact-dodging, sentimental optimists.

And he comes pretty near to being right in this opinion. Anybody who expects to make a group of red-blooded boys love such wonderful poems as our teachers used to pick out for us, and are still picking out for the boys of to-day in all too many cases, or who hopes to have boys acquire a love for poetry in general by reading them, has another guess coming.

But our pessimist is as wrong in his general conclusions as he is right about the futility of the experience that he himself went through. Boys *are* barbarians. But when did the barbarian ever live who was not thrilled by a tale of heroic struggle or sacrifice told with a catchy swing and beat? Barbarians have always reacted to poetry as powerfully as or more powerfully than the more highly cultured. Our young barbarians are true to type. All we need to do is to bring them in contact with poetry that dramatizes their own instinctive ideals, and they react to it instantly.

My struggles to teach poetry by the good old-fashioned method have taught me the truth of the fact that most boys do not care for the great lyric masterpieces, and don't like to have any masterpieces at all "crammed down their throats." But equally my experiments with letting boys pick out their own favorites have convinced me that boys respond to certain kinds of poetry as keenly as adults.

I used to assign a certain number of lines a day for study or memorizing; and my classes were dull and uninspiring, no matter how hard I myself might work. Now I say, "Boys, I want each of you to hunt through all the books of poetry that you can lay your hands on, and find a poem so good that you think we all ought to hear it. Then practice reading that poem until you can read it so well that we agree with you."

Boys take to this idea, especially when we keep a card index of all the poems thus brought to us, with the names of the authors and of the books in which the poems have been found. At poetry period each boy comes forward with a card filled out for this index and reads his chosen poem. The boys in the class indicate by a show of hands how much they like the poem, and the vote is recorded on the card. The card is then filed away for future use in making up a list of favorite poems. Sometimes we talk over a poem to see why we like it or don't like it; but generally we act like ordinary mortals, express our appreciation or lack of it and pass on to the next poem.

When a boy brings us a real winner, there is often an outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm that goes beyond the bounds of mere show of hands. This happened recently in a ten-year-old class over Kipling's "Fuzzy Wuzzy," and similarly over "Gunga Din" in a twelve-year-old class. Alfred Noyes's poem "The Highwayman" almost always receives the highest sort of praise—a thoughtful, throaty silence. "Keenan's Charge," by George Parsons Lathrop, has always stirred boys of my acquaintance. "The Revenge," by Tennyson, is a favorite. And of course "Horatius" never ceases to thrill. "Paul Revere's Ride," "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle," "The Ballad of East and West," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "A Leak in the Dike"—all of these and many others of similar nature get under the tough skin of the "barbarian boy."

The boy likes a tale of bravery in the face of odds. And self-sacrifice for a loved one or for a loved country never fails to rouse his spirit to response. He is a stanch idealist in this respect, and his ideals are firmly linked up with his emotions. So the poem which expresses his ideal of bravery, or loyalty, or self-sacrifice of a heroic sort, if it has even the slightest claim to good rhythm, grips him powerfully, whereas the poem that sets forth less rugged and primitive ideals, no matter how beautifully, somehow fails utterly to touch any sympathetic chord within him. Take the opening lines of "Keenan's Charge," already spoken of, written by a comparatively unknown American poet, with but little skill at poesy:

> The sun had set;
> The leaves with dew were wet:—
> Down fell a bloody dusk
> On the woods that second of May,
> Where "Stonewall's Corps," like a beast of prey,
> Tore through with angry tusk.
>
> "They've trapped us, boys!"
> Rose from our flank a voice.
> With rush of steel and smoke
> On came the rebels straight,
> Eager as love and wild as hate;
> And our line reeled and broke.

Compare these crude "barbarities" with the smooth harmonies of Milton's beautiful "Song: On a May Morning:"

> Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
> Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
> The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
> The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
> Hail, bounteous May that doth inspire
> Mirth and youth and warm desire!

Judged for poetic beauty, the work of Lathrop is simply not to be considered beside that of Milton. But the boy will rouse to Lathrop's tale of heroic, utter self-sacrifice and read it with emotional and spiritual uplift, while from Milton's subtler appeal he will turn coldly away.

Consider the ultimate result of feeding poetic subtleties to the unresponsive boy. Inevitably you give him a distaste for and prejudice against all poetry. Offer him, on the other hand, a chance to choose his own poetry. Let him get used to reacting emotionally to the primitive things that his barbaric nature can understand, and inevitably he comes to believe that in poetry he can find the spirit-stimulating bath that we all need from time to time. And if the boy learns to turn thus confidently to poetry as year by year he grows up, who can doubt that his developing instincts will react ever more and more fully to the more and more delicate pro-

> THE OUTLOOK in its issue of November 29, 1922, published an article by C. Harlow Raymond, of the Lawrenceville School, on his methods of helping boys to love poetry.
>
> In this issue Hubert V. Coryell, also an authority on boys and boy psychology, comes forward with a system he is developing which, though unlike Mr. Raymond's, is directed to the same end. Mr. Coryell says in this connection:
>
> > The article which you published by Mr. Raymond was very interesting to me, showing as it did unusual success through a method quite different from the one that I am gradually working into. I judge that he is considerably more of a scholar than I am, more widely acquainted with the finer poetry of our language. I am more like my "barbarian boys" myself. He is doing what I could not do. More power to him! But the suggestions outlined here ought to be of use to any teacher of English, however far from being a genius or a scholar he may be.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fundities of the finer poetry that the world has to offer?

For some time now I have been experimenting as described with my boys, ranging from ten to fourteen years of age, putting it up to them to hunt up poetic gems and bring them to the class to read. I myself have prescribed practically nothing. Recently I asked fifty-five boys, spread out over the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades—the most barbaric age—each to make a list of his ten best-loved poems. Of the sixty-three poems mentioned by at least two boys, fifty-two, or about five-sixths, were definitely story poems. Of these about half were distinctly poems of bravery. The rest were largely humorous, like "The Deacon's Masterpiece," by Holmes, or "Little Orphant Annie," by Riley. But the relative importance of bravery and humor in the boy mind is shown by the fact that of the eighteen poems receiving the highest number of votes, only two were humorous, and not one of the seven topmost favorites was humorous.

What, then, is the lesson to me of my experience? It is one of optimism: though boys are primitive, barbaric, they react strongly to the poetry that pictures the fundamental ideals of courage, loyalty, and self-sacrifice. Their souls are stirred by poetry as much as the soul of any adult. And, after all, what better thing can poetry do than to stir human souls to higher aspirations? Poetry does reach the boy. His spirit, barbaric or not, has a use for it. It is for us, his elders, to be understanding and sympathetic and, instead of dosing our boy with masterly expressions of the more delicately spiritual sentiments, to help him find poems that his primitive instincts can stir to and his young mind can grasp.

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A MAN OF LETTERS. By Luther Emerson Robinson. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

This appreciation of Lincoln's literary style as shown in his speeches and state papers is here presented in a new edition. It furnishes the student at the same time an interesting sketch of the great President's career.

BARNUM. By M. R. Werner. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $3.50.

A very readable account of the career of the great American showman, with much interesting comment that will be new to a generation unfamiliar with the "Life of P. T. Barnum, Written by Himself."

LETTERS OF LORD AND LADY WOLSELEY (THE). Edited by Sir George Arthur. *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City.* $5.

General Wolseley was a good letter-writer and had an eye for the picturesque and the amusing. His letters are not less indicative of his plain soldierly character because they are here and there touched with simple religious feeling and with affectionate messages to his wife. The editor points out that Wolseley was an ultra-modernist in military science in his early days when he served under the ultra-conservative Duke of Cambridge. Later Wolseley himself began to be regarded as conservative as compared with Roberts and Kitchener. This volume of letters is preliminary to the issue of an authoritative Life by the editor of these Letters and Sir Frederick Maurice.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

HUMAN AUSTRALASIA. By Charles Franklin Thwing. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

Writing of Australia and New Zealand, Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, is convinced that "at some time in the limitless and unknown future the new world of the South Seas will become as good an example of perfectability and of even the perfection of man as the globe can offer." Thus is concluded in a hopeful attitude an otherwise rather unfavorable report of the several purely human aspects of these youthful nations. Isolated by nature from the rest of the world, and through the rigid "White Australia" policy equally isolated by their own legislators from the access of nearly all except the British immigrant, owning a population that is almost one hundred per cent nordic stock and which intends to keep itself so, situated in a most fortunate climatic zone, Australia and New Zealand are to be regarded as living laboratory experiments in controlled racial, social, and industrial evolution. And they will succeed. But their success, if we correctly gauge the belief of Dr. Thwing, is not of the present day, nor of to-morrow, but will be a long time deferred.

Of present conditions in Australia and New Zealand the author has more to say that is not favorable than otherwise. Evidently he thinks these peoples are in a bad way. There is a lack of seriousness. The educational system is not sound. The people "do not feel the need of religion" and neglect it. "Their thoughts are, rather, absorbed in getting and spending." Nearly every one "bets and in some form gambles." And, claiming more attention than all, the industrial conditions are serious—highly so. The country is "shot through and through with strikes," while the workingman has not yet progressed beyond the economic plane of Marxianism and is so unschooled that he demands in return for his labor actually more than he produces. "Democracy," writes Dr. Thwing, "seems to have a peculiar liking for the common man;" yet we learn, incidentally, in another chapter that there exists no poverty, with its corollary that there are no glaringly great fortunes. It would seem that human happiness is a fairly well distributed commodity in Australasia.

To a far greater extent than in America is education general; yet, while every one can read and write, there is too much "half-education." Nevertheless, "the public are satisfied . . . that the school system is the best in the world." Writing of the Church, Dr. Thwing states that ninety-six per cent of the people of Australia belong, but few attend. They are more interested in Sunday picnics, and the clergy cannot compete, as it were, with a kindly climate that invites beyond all walls. No real literature has been created, but there is more reading of poetry than anywhere else in the world, including not a little of the wholesome product of the Australasians themselves.

There are in the work not a few contradictions, certain platitudinous tendencies, and an evident desire to gloss over unpleasant things by glowing promises that the future will find remedies—if time enough be allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROSE IN AMERICA (THE). By J. Horace McFarland. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

This is a book for the amateur written by one who is both amateur and expert. It is admirably illustrated with a score of photographs in color or sepia from the gardens of the author and others. The literary treatment is simple, informative, and sometimes, as in the chapter on the social relations of the rose, entertaining also.

Mr. McFarland is the editor of the "American Rose Annual." This is sent out annually to the members of the American Rose Society; but it is very easy, and we should think very pleasant to rose lovers, to become members. The 1923 "Annual" reports a great increase in rose interest. It abounds in information and articles about experiments in rose production in many parts of the country. The illustration is abundant and beautiful.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

BONADVENTURE (THE). By Edmund Blunden. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

NINETEEN HUNDREDS (THE). By Horace Wyndham. Thomas Seltzer, New York. $2.50.

SECRET OF WOMAN (THE). By Helen Jerome. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

AFTER DEATH. By Camille Flammarion. The Century Company, New York. $3.

COUÉ FOR CHILDREN. By Gertrude Mayo. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50.

PSYCHOLOGY OF POWER (THE). By Captain J. A. Hadfield. The Macmillan Company, New York. 75c.

EDUCATIONAL

GOOSE-STEP (THE). By Upton Sinclair. Sinclair, Pasadena, California. $2.

HANDBOOK OF BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE (THE). By S. Roland Hall. The McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $5.

MAKING OF AN EXECUTIVE (THE). By A. Hamilton Church. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $3.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The ideal two-weeks vacation

COLORADO

f your time is limited—

If you want to crowd into two weeks, perhaps, he maximum vacation enjoyment—

Go to Colorado!

The Rockies are *near*—a day and a night from Chicago, St. Louis, or north Texas points brings you o Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park and other Colorado Playgrounds.

A hundred vacation spots in one

Variety always! Here you'll find a hundred fascinating vacation spots grouped in one great, glorious Playland.

Here, whatever your age or means or preferences, you'll find your vacation "as you like it."

Visit Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park

A wild and vast immensity of healthful out-of-doors -a refuge of tranquil beauty.

Climb the snow-capped peaks; hike, ride, fish, motor, golf, play tennis, camera hunt—

—or just loaf and rest in quiet wild-flower valleys nd breathe the tonic mountain air of the pines.

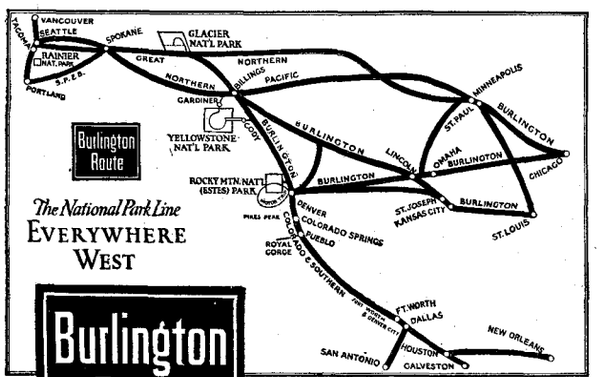
To Denver and the Colorado Playgrounds

Go to Denver and tour her thrilling mountain parks. Visit the Colorado Glaciers, The Royal Gorge, the Clear Creek and Platte Canyon resort regions. The Manitou-Pike's Peak-Colorado Springs region. And scores of other unmatched rest and pleasure spots.

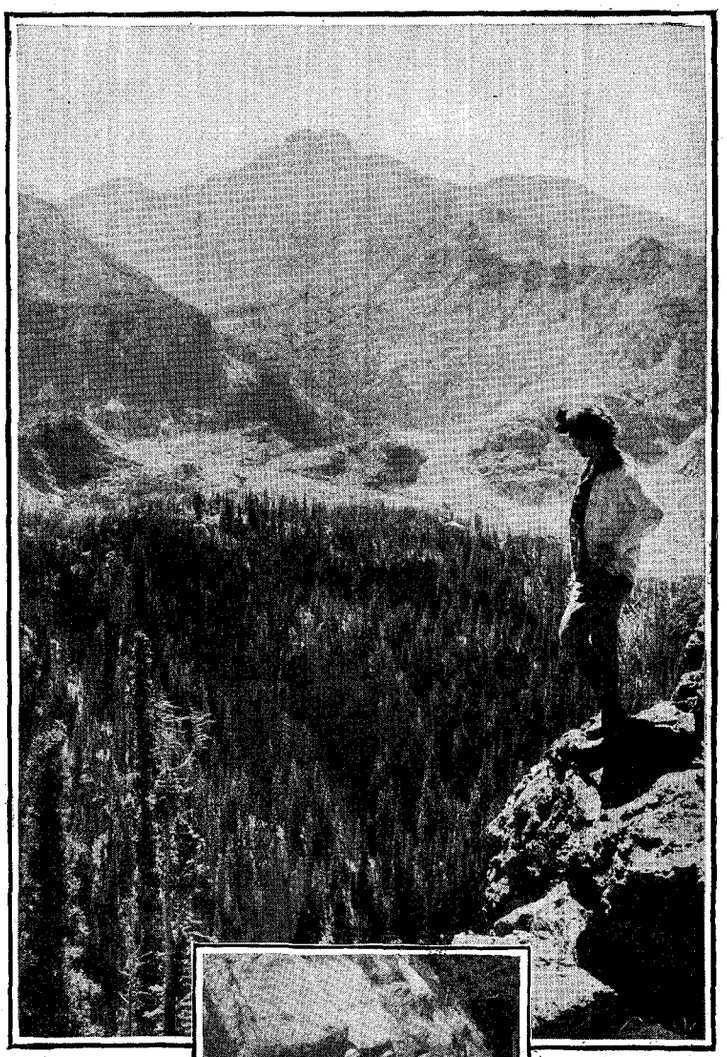
The sharp reduction in railroad fares made last year still prevails. The low cost of the trip will surprise you. Your local agent can give you an estimate.

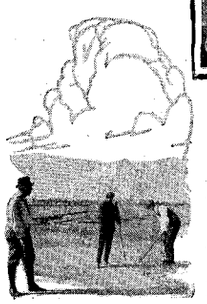
If you are going farther West—

Just say Burlington to your local agent—he'll understand. This will allow you conveniently to visit the Colorado Playgrounds en route.

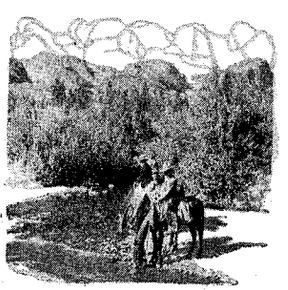


Everywhere West via the dependable Burlington—the route of Comfort, Courtesy and Convenience. The pleasures of your vacation will begin the minute you step aboard your train!





Golf—a greater game than ever on Colorado's links



You don't have to ride in Colorado—but you will!

The streams are well stocked with mountain trout

Burlington Planned Vacations

Free Book

WRITE for free book, "Scenic Colorado and Utah," to P. S. Eustis, Pass. Traf. Mgr., C. B. & Q. R.R., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Low Summer Fares

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN LINE

Tickets on sale daily commencing May 15, 1923

To San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle and Return

Tickets on sale daily commencing June 1, 1923

To Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Lander and Casper and Return

The National Parks, the Black Hills and many other Western scenic localities.

Favorable stopover privileges. Liberal return limits. Wide choice of routes. Fast, splendidly equipped through trains leave Chicago at convenient hours daily.

The Best of Everything

Ask for booklet "Forty Ways and More to California and North Coast" and other descriptive folders.

C. A. CAIRNS
Passenger Traffic Manager
Chicago & North Western Ry.
226 W. Jackson St., Chicago

Chicago Passenger Terminal 502

Have You a Camera?
Write for free sample of our big magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money.
AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY
68 Camera House Boston, 17, Mass.

CAMERA BARGAINS

Big cash savings on cameras and lenses of every description. All in perfect condition. Equal to new.

SAVE 25% to 60%
on slightly used
GRAFLEX-KODAKS

Never before such chance to save money on standard make cameras. Don't buy until you get our prices. **SEND NOW FOR FREE BARGAIN BOOK and CATALOG** listing hundreds of money-saving bargains in slightly used and new cameras and supplies. **ALL GOODS SOLD ON 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.** Money back if you are not satisfied. You are safe in dealing with us. We have been in the photographic business over 24 years. Write for catalog NOW.
CENTRAL CAMERA CO., 124 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. 434, Chicago

THE OTTER

BY G. W. BARTLETT

"Lie down and be quiet, Jack."

It was Albair, my French-Canadian companion, who gave this order to our lead dog. It was a glorious day in March; we were out on one of our winter trips, and had been traveling ten days. The snow-shoeing was fine; the ice on the lake like a sheet of glass but for a slight flurry of snow that had fallen overnight. I had been admiring the timber we were passing through along the lake shore when Albair gave Jack these orders.

Our dog team was his particular care, and he was justly proud of it, although, as he said, "that dog Jack have some very bad plan on hes head," and he had learned from past experience that when game was about Jack was a very uncertain quantity if not taken in time. As Albair spoke I looked down on the lake where he pointed, and there was a beautiful otter.

He was a very large one. On he came, one, two, three, four bounds, then, throwing himself forward on the ice, he slid along at a speed scarcely credible. Again four or five springs and another long slide, and so that lithe, shining body went on like a schoolboy at play. We were taking furs, and his was a prime, valuable skin that with a crack of the rifle might have been ours, but who could blot out a life so full of enjoyment? I hope he is "going yet."

We measured the length of that slide, the light snow showing just where it started and ended. It was forty-two feet, and thus these shining chaps spend their time roaming from one lake or stream to another in winter, seeking open stretches of water in rapids or at dams where they can procure fish, which form their principal food. They do not roam aimlessly about, but spend a week or two in one section, then move to another, and so on, returning at intervals over the same ground, and so the long winter months pass.

The otter does not build a house, as do the beaver and muskrat, but finds a den under some fallen tree or more often in the cleft of a rock near the water's edge, where he sleeps at night. He is a great traveler, and his tracks in the snow, as though some one had passed along on a single ski, are seen everywhere in our winter travels. In fact, the male otter has no fixed place of abode except for a short time in the spring during the mating season, which varies in different localities. The young are born in late March or April, from two to four at a birth. The mother is less of a wanderer than her mate and often remains with her young for two years, which explains the fact that often eight or ten otter are seen together sporting in the swift water or sliding down a steep bank into the water. This is a favorite sport with them, and otter slides are numerous in sections which they frequent. They walk to the top of the hill, then pause a moment as though to get a supply of breath for the rapid slide and dive, then, throwing them-

IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

CANADA'S NATIONAL PLAYGROUND AND GAME SANCTUARY of 4,400 square miles. Riding, Hiking, Climbing, Fishing, Camping. Mighty snow-capped mountain peaks, gleaming glaciers, great rivers, and shimmering lakes.

JASPER PARK LODGE

[On Lac Beauvert]

(Under management of Canadian National Railways)

provides excellent accommodation for 250 guests. All modern conveniences. Rates $5.00 per day and up, American plan (meals included.)

Open June 1st to September 30th

For full information, write for booklet J. P. 27, to any of the following Canadian National Railway Offices:

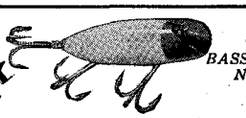
BOSTON, 294 Washington St.
BUFFALO, 1019 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
CHICAGO, 108 West Adams St.
CINCINNATI, 406 Traction Bldg.
CLEVELAND, 522 Kirby Bldg.
DETROIT, 527 Majestic Bldg.
DULUTH, 430 West Superior St.
KANSAS CITY, 334 Railway Exchange Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, 503 So. Spring St.
MINNEAPOLIS, 518 Second Ave. So.
NEW YORK, 1270 Broadway
PHILADELPHIA, 702 Finance Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, 505 Park Bldg.
PORTLAND, ME., Grand Trunk Station
SAN FRANCISCO, 689 Market St.
SEATTLE, 902 Second Ave.
ST. LOUIS, 305 Merchants Laclede Bldg.
ST. PAUL, Cor. 4th and Jackson Sts.

Canada Welcomes United States Tourists—No Passports Required

The Canadian National Route through the Rockies skirts Canada's highest peaks, at the easiest gradient and lowest altitude of any transcontinental route.

Canadian National Railways

FREE *Send for this BOOK*



The BASS-ORENO No. 973

The Bass-Oreno (above) acknowledged the "greatest fish-getter made." Catches Bass, Muskie and other game-fish. Over 1,000,000 sold. Write for FREE book giving expert fishing data. Shows, describes other South Bend baits. *A postal gets it.*

SOUTH BEND BAIT CO.
1753I High Street South Bend, Ind. 16

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

elves on their bellies, slide down and nto the water. This they repeat until ıred of the sport. They are wonderful ıshermen and can catch even a swift rout, being very quick in water, where hey are more at home than on land.

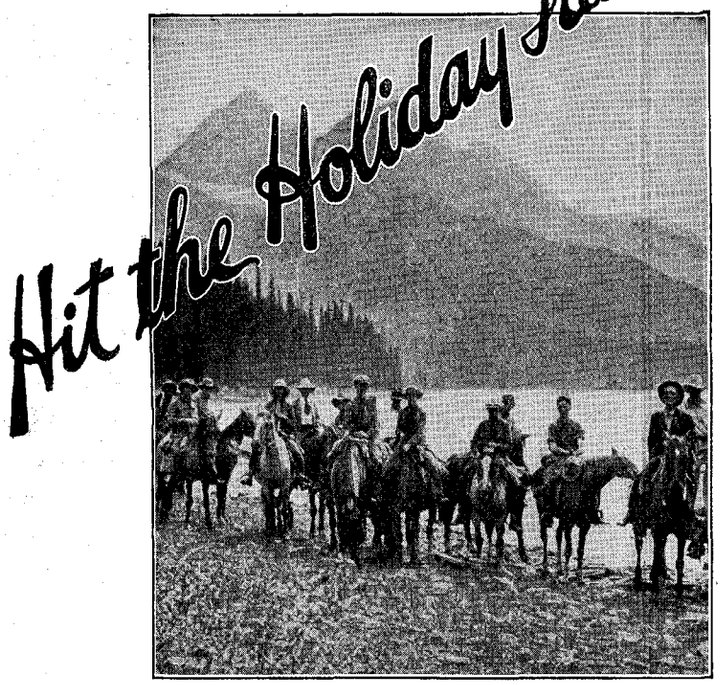
Less is really known of the habits of he otter than any other of our animals. 'hat he can remain longer and swim aster under water than any of them has ɔeen fully established. He has few nemies, as he lives almost entirely pon fish. Should his appetite so inline, he will, however, kill a muskrat nd eat its flesh, or even a duck, but his is seldom. He does occasionally ave a battle with the beaver, and is a etermined fighter, but does not often eek a quarrel.

The construction of the otter in some 'ays resembles both the mink and marɔn, only in magnified appearance. The ars are small and well rounded, being lmost hidden from view by the long lossy fur. The head is broad and flat n top, consequently the eyes are wide part. The nose is stubby and rather road, well rounded, and remarkably 'ell developed. The eyes are small, eeply set in the skull, and nearer the ose than the ears. The legs are short, trong, and set well up on the side, giv-ıg them a waddling appearance when n land. The body is long and power-ıl, that of a speciman in my office being ıirty-two inches long, the tail fourteen ıches. The feet are small, and when pread are round and webbed between ıe toes. The claws are short and light.

The range of the otter is a wide one. t one time they were quite abundant ı England and otter hunting with dogs 'as a fashionable sport. Russia, too, ɔr many years supplied large numbers f skins, but America now supplies the ıeater quantity. Statistics show that ı 1900 the United States supplied 14,600 kins, valued at $93,260, as against 9,040 skins, valued at $107,850, from all ther countries combined, making a ɔtal for 1900 of 33,640 skins, valued t $264,110. Canada now contributes ırgely to the number of otter skins upplied. Five years' returns from anada and the United States from 1900 ɔ 1905 show that 213,000 otter were ıken, at a value of $2,609,250.

During the summer months the skins f most of our fur-bearers are practially worthless, the thick and fine part f the fur having been shed as warm eather approaches, growing again in ıe fall to give the animal the necessary rotection for the long, cold winter.

This deterioration furnishes a mercil protection to them, their value durıg the summer months not being suffiıent to induce the trapper to take them. 'he pelt of the otter becomes prime bout the middle of November, and connues so till March. They differ from ıe beaver in this respect; beavers are ot prime till late in December and are ood until April. The flesh of the otter ɔ not considered good food, while that f the beaver and muskrat is, the former ving almost exclusively upon fish, 'hile the latter are vegetarians, alıough the muskrat will, and does at mes, eat clams. The skin of the otter



Through The Pacific Northwest to Alaska

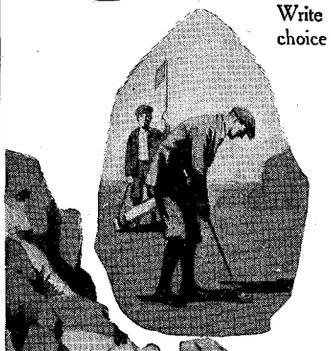
Marvelous scenic beauty, every kind of outdoor recreation, splendid modern hotels or camps in the wilds make this the vacationland ideal. Stop off at

Glacier National Park

where you can hike, ride horseback, camp and fish, surrounded by nature's most glorious handiwork.

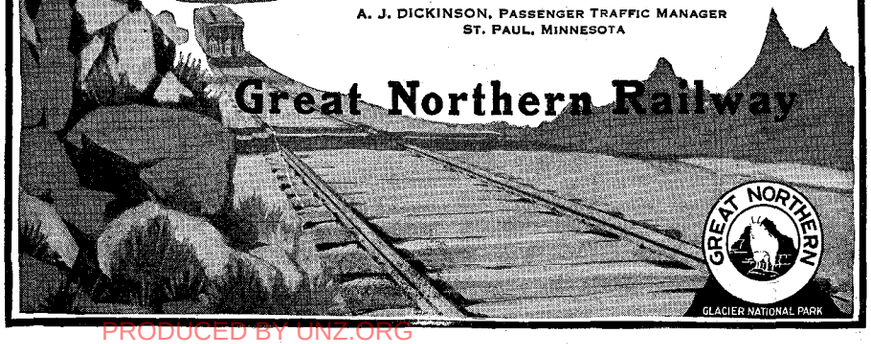
Then continue on to Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Lake Chelan, Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks. Golf, bathing, salmon fishing, motoring, yachting—all the things you like to do best.

Write nearest office for information about low rates, wide choice of routes and free illustrated booklets.



PHILA., PA.,	409 FINANCE BLDG.
ST. LOUIS,	203 BOATMEN'S BK. BLD.
KANSAS CITY,	516 RAILWAY EX. BLD.
LOS ANGELES,	716 CIT. NAT. BK. BLD.
SAN FRANCISCO,	1009 HEARST BLD.
NEW YORK,	516 LONGACRE BLD.
BOSTON,	294 WASHINGTON ST.
BUFFALO,	683 ELLICOTT SQUARE
CHICAGO,	226 W. ADAMS STREET
DETROIT,	619 FREE PRESS BLDG.
CINCINNATI,	609 TRACTION BLDG.
DES MOINES,	425 KRAFT BLDG.
MILWAUKEE,	610 MAJESTIC BLDG.
PORTLAND,	201 MORGAN BLDG.
SEATTLE,	201 KING ST. STATION

A. J. DICKINSON, PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Where To Go This Summer?
Where the sky is blue
The air is pure
The climate salubrious
The Land of the Sky
Southern Appalachian Mountains
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
Mailed Free to any address
"Golf In Wonderland"
"Summer Resort Folder"
"Boys' Camps and Girls' Camps In The Mountains"
Southern Railway System
The Double Track Trunk Line between Washington, D. C. and Atlanta, Ga.
The Pioneer Through Route between Cincinnati-Louisville and Florida
The Short Line between New Orleans and Cincinnati
The Southern Serves the South
W. A. BECKLER, Passenger Traffic Manager Cincinnati, Ohio
W. H. TAYLOE, Passenger Traffic Manager Washington, D. C.

YOU CAN SLEEP

after sunrise, on your sleeping porch, or camping, if you wear a B. K. B. It fits comfortably over the eyes, will not fall off, and induces as well as prolongs sleep.

Sent postpaid for 50 cents. 5 for $2.

Pat. Dec, 17, 1912. NIGHT MFG. CO., 5 Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

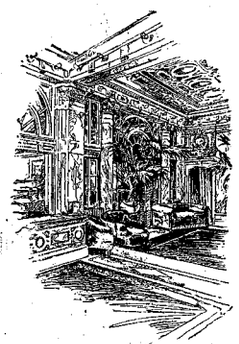
SOCIAL INTRODUCTIONS CHAPERONAGE

Titled lady can introduce Americans visiting England into best London Society.

Presentations at Court.

Apply Box 18, Advertising Agency, 8 Regent St., London.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street



An Exclusive Residential Hotel

Affording the Dignity and Elegance of a Private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, with easy access to Clubs, Theatres and Shopping Centres.

Special Low Rates During the Summer Months

Eager & Babcock, New York City Cable Address—"EABAB"

THE OTTER (*Continued*)

is now among our most valuable furs It is generally worn natural if prime if not, it is often plucked and dyed. The greater number of skins are now sent to London, England, where since the establishment of the Hudson Bay Company in 1670 great fur sales have been held Prior to that date the fur trade was centered in Leipsic, Amsterdam, Paris, and Vienna, the market of Leipsic being the most important. These sales have extended over a period of five hundred years, Easter sales being the most important, beginning a week after Easter and lasting two or three weeks. The others are held at Michaelmas and New Year's. Large quantities of American furs, especially mink and muskrat, are sold at these sales.

The fur of the otter is short and abundant and of fine quality. It is slightly waved and very silky, and is similar in appearance to that of the beaver, only somewhat shorter, more delicate and glossy. The tail is furred the same as the body, but is somewhat shorter; that on the body is a whitish gray color for two-thirds of its length from the base, and rich brown at the tips. It is interspersed with thick, stiff overhairs similar in color. The fur on the chin and throat is white. The shade of brown varies according to the locality in which the animal lives. In eastern Maine it is almost black; in Canada Nova Scotia, and Labrador it is dark brown; while in Alaska and British Columbia it is a light brown. Albino or white otter are sometimes met with, as in all animals. The United States has led in the production of aquatic furs since 1900. It produced in that year raw skins to the value of $2,302,100 while the total product of all other countries was valued at $2,960,610, the United States furnishing 80 per cent of the sea otter and 35 per cent of the otter, 30 per cent of the fur seal, and 15 per cent of the beaver products throughout the world.

THE "FREEMAN" ON THE GREAT ALBANY EXCLUSION ACT

It speaks well for the enlightenment and general alertness of the politicians at Albany that the Legislative Library has been found to contain copies of a publication which once questioned the wisdom of the Lusk Laws. These laws are said to be due for repeal but to-day they still remain on the statute-books, as an unsavory memorial to Senator Lusk's great crusade against Bolshevism. At one time or another the inquisitorial and legislative activities of the Senator and his friends raised a smell that was too much for the most conservative of liberals, and even for some of the least liberal of conservatives. In the press, the remonstrances were many and vigorous; and it is indeed a pleasure to know that one of these printed protests somehow found its way into the collection of periodicals which stands presumably as a sympo

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sium of public opinion in the great State of New York. The vehicle was The Outlook, a gentle and grandmotherly publication founded by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, edited for many years by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and sub-edited for a time by the not unpatriotic Theodore Roosevelt. Hitherto we had not suspected The Outlook of sedition and criminal anarchism; but now that it has been banished from the Legislative Library as the rip-snorting-est radical publication ever admitted to the Capitol, we are beginnng to wonder what sort of paper the legislators look to for an interpretation of conservatism.

[The "Freeman," an extremely well written weekly journal of opinion, refers in the above extract to The Outlook as "a gentle and grandmotherly publication."

All we can say is that we are perfectly willing that the "Freeman" should endeavor to teach its grandmother how to suck eggs, provided that the eggs are as fresh as the "Freeman's" manners.—THE EDITORS.]

CUTTING ONE DOOR THROUGH ONE WALL

A 1923 Experience in a Downtown Sky-scraper under New York Building Conditions

1. Management of building asked for estimate of cost in cutting door through hollow-tile partition.
2. Estimator arrives on scene to look it over.
3. Estimator returns and quotes price.
4. Estimator told to go ahead.
5. Written order prepared and mailed.
6. Supervisor arrives and marks out space for cutting hole through wall.
7. Mechanic with large sledge-hammer arrives and breaks a hole through hollow-tile wall.
8. Helper appears on the scene and removes débris.
9. Carpenter arrives and sets up wooden frame for door.
10. Mason arrives to fill in around door with tile.
11. Cleaner arrives and removes débris.
12. Tile-setter comes in and places door-sill and marble baseboard.
13. Carpenter arrives and attaches door to wood frame.
14. Plasterer arrives to cover over tile work and fill in holes around door.
15. Metal carpenter arrives and sets up door frame and repairs chair rail.
16. Decorator arrives to calcimine wall.
17. Cleaner arrives to remove remaining débris.
18. Decorator removes some paint spots, but leaves others.
19. Decorators call for ladders two weeks after job finished.

Bill for $150 received.

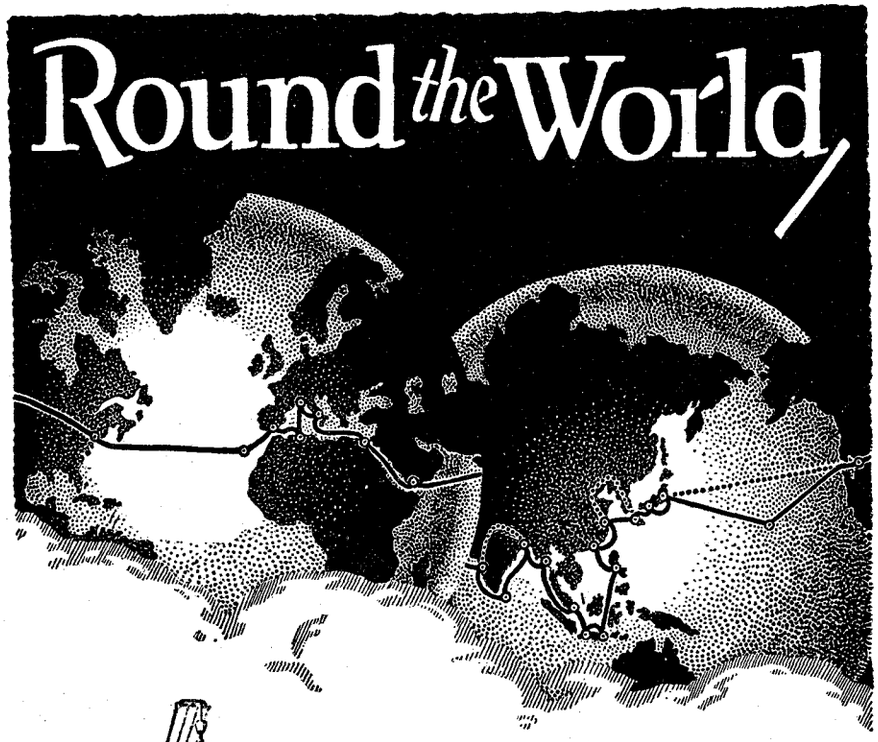
Check mailed to pay the bill.

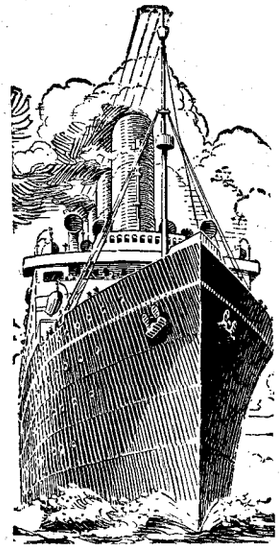
Time elapsed, 3 weeks.

Cost of following up the supervisors of job to keep it moving, $100.

Total cost for one 36-inch door, $250 before provision for nerve wear and tear and depletion.

* * *





A Cruise of Golden Experiences

A kaleidoscopic succession of Romantic ports—strange peoples—gay cities—brilliant bazaars—shrines, temples, palaces rich in mystery and treasure . . . What adventures—what vivid memories of eighteen countries—to be cherished for a lifetime.

YOU can make the Grand Tour on the palatial Empress of Canada (33,000 tons displacement) scheduled to sail from New York, January 30, 1924. Everything will be Canadian Pacific standard—

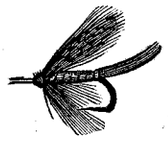
the ultimate in travel comfort

Fare $1600 and up. Limit 500 guests. Shore excursions at many ports of call. Privilege of overland tours through India, China and Japan. Canadian Pacific representatives look after all arrangements for you.

For full information, rates and reservations, apply to the nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Atlanta, 49 N. Forsyth St.
Boston, 405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, 160 Pearl St.
Chicago, 40 N. Dearborn St.
Cincinnati, 430 Walnut St.
Cleveland, 1040 Prospect Ave.
Detroit, 1239 Griswold St.
Duluth, Soo Line Depot.
Kansas City, Mo., 601 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles, 605 S. Spring St.
Minneapolis, 611 Second Ave. S.
Montreal, 141 Saint James St.
New York, Madison Ave. at 44th St.
Philadelphia, Locust & 15th St.
Pittsburgh, 340 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore., 55 Third St.
San Francisco, 675 Market St.
Seattle, 608 Second Ave.
St. Louis, 420 Locust St.
Tacoma, 1113 Pacific Ave.
Toronto, 1 King St., E.
Washington, D. C., 1419 New York Ave.

Canadian Pacific
It Spans the World



WILLIAM MILLS & SON
22 Park Place, New York City
Fishing Tackle Specialists
Established 1822

For fifteen years we have been tying flies on hooks without barbs or beards. In view of the depletion of our fishing places and the fact that undersized fish caught on barbless hooks can be returned to the water undamaged, we welcome the growing demand for barbless flies.

We carry in stock barbless flies on hooks sizes 8, 10, and 12 in the following patterns, $1.75 dozen.

Brown Hackle
Black Gnat
Mills No. 1
Montreal
Parmachene Belle
Queen of Waters
Royal Coachman
Silver Doctor
Wickham's Fancy
White Miller

Other size hooks and patterns to order in quantities of not less than one dozen of each pattern and size. Prices on application.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A FIRST INVESTMENT

ANDREW CARNEGIE is often quoted as having said that a man's first investment should be in a home. Many people would agree with this advice, for it is generally agreed that the man who owns his own home makes the best citizen; he has a stake in the community in which he lives, and on that account takes more interest in civic affairs, the local government, and the various activities which make a city or town a better place in which to live. An interesting book could be written, we believe, on the influence of the apartment-house on the social life of the country; in our opinion, it is an important one, and we are decidedly of the opinion that the more people there are who own their own homes the better the Nation is as a result. And certainly the owners are better off too; they are assured a place in which to live, which in the present state of rising rents and housing shortages is no mean asset; further, they have an investment on which cash can always be raised in case of need.

Some people might say that life insurance should be the first

Old-Fashioned Safety

OLD FASHIONED safety in a bond is like old-fashioned honesty in a man—the one fundamental, indispensable virtue. One cannot afford to trifle with safety in investing money.

Straus Bonds are safe. They are backed by the best security—improved, income-earning city property, and by our record of 41 years without loss to any investor.

Investigate this record and these sound bonds, which yield the highest interest rate consistent with safety and are issued in $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations. Call or write today for descriptive literature, and specify

BOOKLET E-1305

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 · OFFICES IN FORTY CITIES · INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDING
565 *Fifth Ave., at 46th St.*
NEW YORK

79 Post Street
SAN FRANCISCO

STRAUS BUILDING
6 No. Clark St., at Madison St.
CHICAGO

41 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

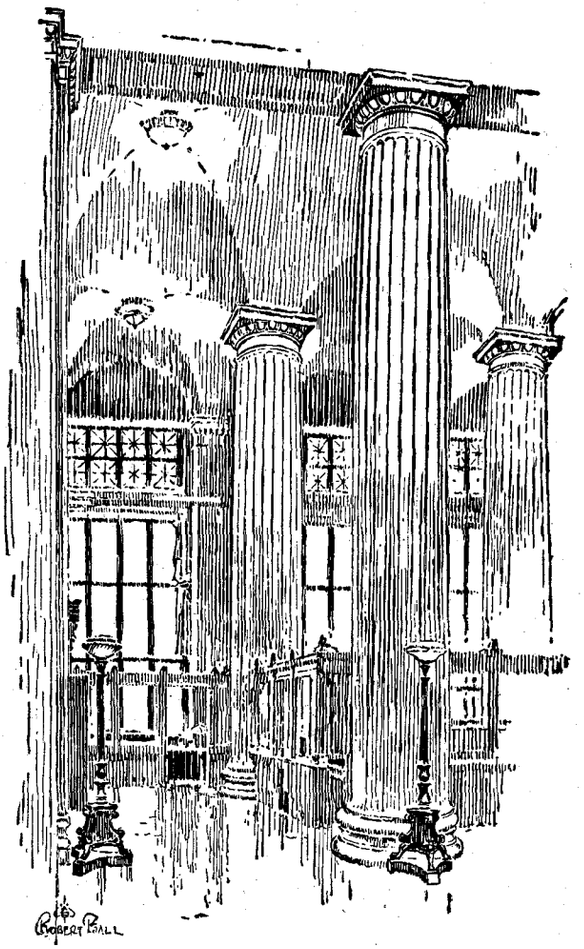
© 1923—S. W. S. & Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

investment a man should make. Perhaps life insurance is not an investment in the strict sense of the word, but it is a protection for one's family, and in the case of many of the policies offered nowadays can be made to provide an income for one's old age as well. Protection is the prime requirement of all investments, and, viewed from this standpoint, there is much to be said in favor of life insurance as a first investment. Without much question, life insurance provides more protection with less outlay than can be had in any other way. Perhaps a man should provide protection for his old age and his family, first by means of a life insurance policy and next—or simultaneously—by starting to pay for a home. If this course is followed, it is impossible to go far wrong.

Still other people might feel that neither a home nor a life insurance policy is the proper first investment; they might choose a savings bank. No one can quarrel with the statement that a savings-bank account is an excellent place for the man with meager funds to deposit his surplus cash. Higher rates of interest can be obtained in other ways, but in not many instances are these ways so safe. Realizing that money deposited in a savings bank is usually the property of persons of limited means, the law has tried hard to safeguard these sums which the owners could ill afford to lose. The investments a savings bank is permitted to make are carefully defined, and no stocks are included in the list; only a comparatively small number of bonds are designated as "legal," and those chosen must conform with very strict requirements. Savings banks, further, are under the supervision of the State banking departments, and are about as safe as any human enterprise can be. In addition to feeling practically certain that his principal is safe, the depositor knows that he can always withdraw his money on a moment's notice. Many men keep a regular savings-bank account as a sort of nest-egg, for protection in case of emergency. They keep adding to it, but make a practice of withdrawing everything above a certain amount at stated intervals and investing it in some security yielding a higher return. Not a bad idea either. As in the case of life insurance, however, it may not be that savings-bank accounts are, strictly considered, investments.

When it comes to investments in the accepted sense of the term—stocks and bonds—it seems to us that bonds should claim the investor's first attention. The man about to make his first investment supposedly is inexperienced, and, being inexperienced, he should proceed circumspectly and with caution. He does not, or should not, want to take chances and incur risks. Generally speaking, bonds are much safer investments than stocks, although some stocks are undoubtedly safer than many bonds. We know a man who has been in the investment business for over twenty years who makes the statement that he has



BETTER THAN NECCESSARY

Commercial Banking

Foreign Exchange

Bonds and other Investments

Savings

Corporate & Personal Trusts

Safe-Deposit

Do you remember the days when, in every trade, you expected and got something "to boot"? An old custom that has yielded to more exacting modern demands, perhaps, but—

The Continental and Commercial Banks aim always to give a little better service than is expected,—better than might be necessary,—better than is customary. "An extra measure of service" has given these banks 175,000 customers.

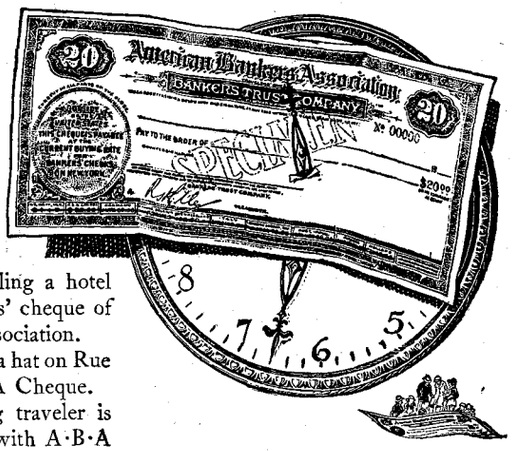
The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

CHICAGO

Resources more than $500,000,000

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At This Minute



—a traveler in Japan is settling a hotel bill with an official travelers' cheque of the American Bankers Association.
—a woman in Paris is buying a hat on Rue de la Paix with an A·B·A Cheque.
—here at home a returning traveler is paying a customs official with A·B·A Cheques,—the *only* travel cheques accepted by the United States Government in payment of duties.
—at a roadside garage in California a motorist is using an A·B·A Cheque to buy gasoline.
—on an Atlantic liner a passenger is paying the purser with A·B·A Cheques.

At this minute, in all parts of the world, A·B·A Cheques are smoothing the financial pathway for many thousands of travelers.

A·B·A American Bankers Association **Cheques**
—"TRAVEL MONEY"

are handsome as bank-notes, safer than money, more convenient than letters of credit; they identify you the wide world over. Sold in compact wallets in denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100. Ask for A·B·A Cheques at your bank.

The Agent of the American Bankers Association for these cheques is

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK PARIS

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

never purchased a share of stock for himself. Another man, a member of a stock exchange, puts all of his savings into bonds.

Bonds go wrong sometimes, of course. But the percentage of bonds which have defaulted as compared with stocks become worthless must be very small indeed. If experienced men, like the ones referred to in the preceding paragraph, consider that bonds are the only suitable investments for the protection of themselves and their families, the inexperienced investor may well think twice before he puts his first available savings into stocks. It is a serious loss if an investment made by a man with a total capital of $500 or $1,000 goes wrong. The loss of this amount of money by a man of wealth means little, and, while no one likes to lose, it is the consequence of a loss that is the really important thing to consider.

It follows naturally, if a bond is the proper first investment, that the bond purchased should be of the highest grade. Every chance of loss should be eliminated in so far as is humanly possible. The man with little money frequently seems to think that because his capital is small he should aim to make up for this circumstance by seeking a high yield. A great mistake. It is one of the laws of investing that the higher the yield, the lower the degree of safety, and safety is the prime requisite of a first investment. And figure it this way: Two bonds are available, both selling for $1,000 apiece; one pays 7 per cent and the other 5 per cent; the difference in return is the difference between $70 a year and $50, or $20. Twenty dollars is $1.66 a month, or a little over five cents a day. Is five cents a day a sufficient inducement to warrant risking a thousand dollars? Investigate the two bonds, and the chances are you will find that the one yields 7 per cent to the other's 5 per cent because it is not as safe an investment, and in order to compensate purchasers for the flaw in its title of security it must yield a higher rate or not be sold. Our point is that the difference in yield is not sufficient to warrant the man with limited assets in incurring the risks involved. What he should have first and last and always is safety, and yield is of secondary and decidedly minor importance.

Another thing which should recommend bonds to the attention of investors just embarking on the financial sea is that in case of the corporation's failure their chances of getting their money out are much better than those of the owners of stock. If bonds are properly secured—and the new investor should consider no others—the bond owner's claim to the property is a prior one to the shareholder's. There are plenty of instances, and many of them recent,

Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

The Outlook Financial Department
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

Starting a Company?

Save expenses and taxes by organizing on the popular COMMON LAW plan under a pure DECLARATION OF TRUST. No experience required to fill in DEMAREE STANDARD FORMS, issue shares and begin doing business at once. Genuine DEMAREE FORMS are nationally known, approved by attorneys and utilized by successful concerns throughout the United States. Send for large, free pamphlet (D-19) containing valuable information that you may need.
C. S. DEMAREE, legal blank publisher,
708 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri

Are You, Too, Getting 7½% or 8%?

If you are not, you are needlessly sacrificing a part of the income which you might safely enjoy. Thousands of people all over the country are regularly receiving interest at these liberal rates through Miller First Mortgage Bonds, secured by income-earning buildings in leading Florida cities.

These people realize that Florida is an excellent field for first mortgage investment, both because of the millions of dollars that are poured into the State each winter by tourists, and because of the thriving agriculture and growing manufactures of the region. If you would like to investigate the possibilities of safe Florida investments paying 7½% or 8% (the prevailing rates in that State), mail the coupon today for our circular, "Why Florida Investments Pay 7½% or 8%."

G. L. Miller
BOND & MORTGAGE
Company
Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House
604 Miller Bldg. Miami, Florida

G. L. MILLER BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY
604 Miller Bldg., Miami, Florida

Dear Sirs: Please send me, without obligation, the circular "Why Florida Investments Pay 7½% or 8%," and circular describing a good first mortgage bond issue.

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Your Opportunity in the Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON—seat of government, Mecca of every patriotic tourist, city of splendid buildings and countless memorials—what citizen does not feel a pardonable pride in the fact that this, the greatest of World Capitals, is *his* Capital?

But the Nation's Capital was not always the beautiful city that it is today. Its transformation from the straggling overgrown village of half a century ago has been brought about by men who took more than pride in its progress—men of vision and courage who invested their time, effort and money to promote its growth—men whose undertakings have brought profit to themselves and to others who had confidence in them.

Such a man was Francis H. Smith, who half century ago—in 1873—founded in Washington the real estate mortgage loan and investment business which bears his name.

He saw that Washington, the Nation's Capital, was the only city in America that had directly back of it the tremendous power of the United States Government in improvement and development. He saw that Washington, therefore, was a city of constantly increasing real estate values, which would give first mortgage investors a constantly increasing margin of safety.

What F. H. Smith learned in those years of Washington's transformation was the secret of successful investing—a success which was shared by every man and woman and every financial institution that came to him for first mortgage investments.

The same opportunities for successful investing that Francis H. Smith offered to these men and women are available to you today through the house that he founded—the house which now has back of it a record of *50 years without loss to any investor*. You may invest for as short a period as 2 years or as long as 15 years, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Our First Mortgage Investments yield 6½% and relieve the investor of the 2% Federal income tax and any State tax up to $5 per $1,000.

Our new booklet, "How to Build an Independent Income," tells how you can own these investments even if you can save only as little as $10 a month. A copy of this interesting booklet will be sent free if you will fill out and mail the coupon below.

The F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

FIRST MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mail This Coupon Today

The F. H. Smith Company,
1414-1416 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Without obligation on my part, I should like to receive a free copy of your new booklet, "How to Build an Independent Income."

.....

.....

6

where stockholders have not realized one penny on the money they invested, while the bonds have been paid off in full, or nearly so. And, unfortunately, the possibility of trouble is one always to be considered.

It is usually easier to borrow money on a bond than on shares of stock. The reason for this is that the banks recognize them as better collateral, and are not only more willing to arrange a loan on bonds than on stocks, but in most cases on better terms.

Bonds are not so liable to price fluctuations as stocks. Earnings affect bonds of course, but if interest is earned by a comfortable margin and the corporation has a surplus of sizable dimensions interest is assured, and that is all the bondholder need concern himself with. His bond may carry six per cent coupons, and, if so, he expects to get $60 a year—no more, no less. The bond sells on the basis of this $60 a year, and that is all there is to it. Earnings on the stock may be $10 a share one year and $1 a share the year following, and their size makes all the difference in the world so far as the value of the stock is concerned. It should be remembered that until bond interest is provided for there are no earnings on stock. For instance, a company may have $10,000,000 5 per cent bonds and $10,000,000 of stock outstanding; earnings may be $500,000, but nothing is earned on the stock, because $500,000 is the exact amount required for bond interest.

"Safety first for my first investment," should be every man's slogan who is a first investor. If a man has only $1,000 to invest, it is far better for him to make sure his thousand dollars is in a safe place than to try to make a profit by putting his money into something speculative and running the risk of losing the whole amount.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Will you please advise me of the present value of Delaware and Hudson Railroad stock, and if it is considered a good investment?

A. The Delaware and Hudson Company has been operating under very unusual difficulties during the past year, owing to the coal and shopmen's strikes. This road is known as a coal carrier and derives a large part of its income from this source. Because of the strikes the income statement for 1922 was a very poor one. This shows a net railway operating income of $1,162,212. After various deductions and adjustments, the road showed a net loss of $476,000 before payment of dividends. This condition is responsible for the weakness of the stock lately, and there have been rumors that the 9 per cent dividend might be reduced. On the other hand, the road has a very substantial surplus and under normal conditions has always been able to earn more than its 9 per cent dividend. It might be wise before making an investment in this stock to await developments and see if the road is able quickly to recover its normal earning power.

Back Up Your Own

Financial Judgment

IT IS much more important that the investor use his best judgment in selecting a banker upon whose recommendations he can rely than attempt to guide himself independently in the purchase of securities.

When consulted, it is never the desire of Halsey, Stuart & Co. to displace sound preferences of the investor; rather to give those preferences the best application, to back them up with safe standards and known facts.

Organizations and individuals alike are not infallible but, surely, the experience and information which a well-equipped bond house can offer the investor is a valuable help in the wise solution of investment problems.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. offers the investor these fundamentals of well-rounded investment banking service:

[*a*] It has extensive resources and facilities for obtaining vital information.

[*b*] Its varied list of offerings permits of a selection to fit each investor's individual needs.

[*c*] It is an old house, well known and firmly established. Age is a real factor in determining sound policies of investment.

[*d*] It originates and handles only a conservative class of investments—deals in none other.

[*e*] Its policy is to put service to clients above any selfish interest.

Our booklet, "Choosing Your Investment House," is not only interesting to read, but contains information of real value to every investor. Write for booklet 254

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO 209 S. La Salle St. | NEW YORK 14 Wall St. | PHILADELPHIA 100 S. Broad St.
BOSTON 82 Devonshire St. | DETROIT 601 Griswold St. | ST. LOUIS 319 N. 4th St.
MILWAUKEE 425 E. Water St. | MINNEAPOLIS 610 Second Ave., S.

Mail to Nearest Office

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

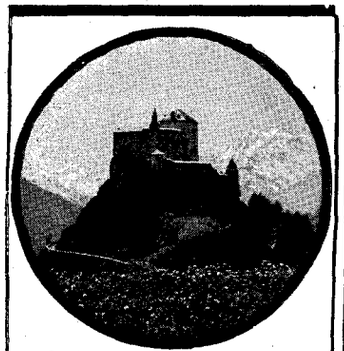
Without obligation please send me a copy of booklet, "Choosing Your Investment House," 254.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Castle of TARASP-VULPERA in The GRISONS

SWITZERLAND

EVERYONE who has ever been there *once* goes back again. Her matchless and majestic scenery, her wealth of sports—from mountain climbing to golf—her invigorating and rejuvenating climate, her superior traveling accommodations—railroads, steamships, motors—her splendid hotels and pensions, all combine to please and satisfy the tourist. The friendly hospitality of her people, the ease and grace with which service is everywhere extended, give Americans that most comfortable sense of welcome.

LAUSANNE-OUCHY, chief point on the Simplon line, facing the Savoy Alps, most convenient headquarters for excursions in all directions. All sports in perfection. An educational center of repute.

GENEVA with its classical lake, ever attractive and interesting as a resting place, combines beauty, wealth and intellect, and is a world renowned university town. Excursions to Mt. Blanc. New Golf course.

Then **ZERMATT,** at the foot of the Matterhorn, exquisite as a high Alpine health resort—via the wonderful Loetschberg railway. **LUCERNE,** the "Mecca" of all tourists; its loveliness proverbial, its variety of sports and amusements most interesting. The starting point for excursions in Central Switzerland.

Conveniently reached from intellectual **ZURICH,** the country's metropolis, are **THE GRISONS** with its 150 valleys, and the famous Engadine, an Alpine wonderland. Its unique climate with powerful solar radiation, its excellent cures and opportunities for all sports have made its *St. Moritz, Davos, Arosa, Pontresina,* and *Flims* most appealing as all-year-round resorts. **TARASP-VULPERA,** in the lower Engadine, offers a marvelous Alpine climate, while the variety and medicinal values of its waters are not approached by any European watering place.

Switzerland is unchanged. Rates to suit any purse from $2.00 a day up, including meals. No war, luxury or other taxes for tourists.

Write for portfolio of Switzerland, No. 116—beautifully illustrated booklets descriptive of its wonderful scenery, cities, sports, life. It is free.

Address Official Agency of the

SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS
241 Fifth Avenue, New York

Combine Travel and Study
with
The European Summer School
Including Italy and Greece
Special Tour for Architects!
6 weeks' Tour in the British Isles for $710
Write for details to
The Bureau of University Travel
15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

CLERGYMAN, schoolmaster, experienced traveling abroad with boys, will act as tutor-companion to one or two boys (12 to 15), or take small party. 9,105, Outlook.

EUROPE PRIVATE TOUR **1923**
Featuring Motor Trips, Unusual Route, Unique Entertainment. 90 Days.
Experienced leadership. First class throughout. For itinerary address Mrs. MAE F. MOSS, 20 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass.

Study Tour of Europe 1 month in Paris, 4 weeks' traveling, 79 days—all expenses only $895. Address Prof. G. M. THOMPSON, North Carolina College, Greensboro, N. C.

EUROPEAN TOURS
Planned for you for June or July.
A Real Tour, including Best Hotels, Ship, sightseeing, etc. Expert leaders.
PIERCE TOURS, 1472 BDWAY

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, mentioning "Outlook" to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

---

ROME TO LONDON
We furnish on ocean boats **ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS,** many with **PRIVATE BATH.** We use high grade hotels. We travel first class in **ITALY.**
73 days of LEISURE travel for $888
Twelfth season.
WORTHWHILE TOURS
Boston 30, Mass.

EUROPE 1923
Travel with us to the picturesque capitals of the Old World: Edinburgh, London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Rome.
Send for new booklet, Europe 1923
THE TEMPLE TOURS
65 A Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL TOURS OF EUROPE
For college and university students, graduates and friends. We offer in Educational Tours: First-class accommodations, splendid leadership, superb routes. Numbers in parties limited. For details address
Educational Tours, 117 Elm St., Oberlin, O.

EUROPE Sailing from Montreal, June 22, June 29 and July 6, visiting England, Holland, Belgium, The Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, Italy (including Naples), Monaco (Riviera), France. **$745**
MENTOR TOURS 53 W. Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO

Europe via Mediterranean June 9th
High class, 93 days—Africa (Tunis, Carthage), Naples–Edinburgh (with Monte Carlo, Vienna, Berlin), 14 countries and their capitals. $1,290. VACATION TOURS-from N. Y. June 23, 30: 80 days, 12 countries, $820; 72 days $760.
25th year. Illustrated booklet with map.
Johnson Tours, 210 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.

London & North Eastern Railway
of ENGLAND & SCOTLAND
7,000 Miles of Track
Serving the Territory most interesting to American Visitors
Ancestral Home of George Washington, Burial Place of William Penn, Cathedrals, Historic Centres, University Towns, Popular Coast Resorts, Inland Spas, Mountains, Lochs, Moors, and Sporting Golf Links.
EAST COAST ROUTE
Track of the Flying Scotsman
SHORTEST and QUICKEST
between LONDON and SCOTLAND
Dining Cars, Sleeping Cars with Separate Berths.
HARWICH ROUTE
England to the Continent
To HOLLAND via HOOK OF HOLLAND
To BELGIUM via ANTWERP; also via ZEEBRUGGE
Pullman Cars and Luxurious Steamers
For information and illustrated booklets apply to
H. J. KETCHAM, Gen. Agt.
311 Fifth Ave. (at 32d St.), New York

UNIVERSITY Travel-Study Club Join small group for Europe end of June. Sunny southern route. 7 countries. Talks by Yale teacher of European history. 400 pleased patrons. Booklet. 516 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION TOURS
offer European travel with exceptional features under leadership of directors of wide experience, and at moderate cost for a high standard of Travel Service—Congenial limited group membership. 37 days, $490; 52 days, $690; Italian Extension, $90.
CLARK'S TOURS
404 Times Building, New York

EUROPEAN "*Tours of Character*" We guarantee the maximum of comfort and pleasure at a cost as low as is consistent with good service. THE SCHILLING TOURS, affiliated with the Capital Nat'l Bank, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Auto Tours in Europe
Private Parties of 3 or 4 personally escorted and driven by members of CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. Selected Routes to suit individual requirements. Luxurious Private Cars. Inclusive Rates. Please apply for Booklet early to **D. GUNSTON, 15 Station Rd., Cambridge, England.**

Free Trip to Europe will be given an organizer of a small party. Price $750 to $1,300, no extras. First class rail travel on Continent. Also a trip will be given to Baptist World Alliance at Stockholm. Established 1900. Babcock's Tours, 136 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

TOURS TO
The Orient
Round the World
Cathedral France and Spain
Egypt
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER
Best of leadership
For details write
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd Street, Newton, Mass.

GATES TOURS TO EUROPE—30 to 80 days of delightful European travel under experienced and competent guidance. Prices $425 and up. Write for Booklet H-16.
GATES TOURS—*Founded 1892.*
"*World Travel at Moderate Cost*"
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

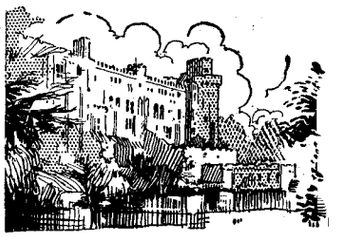
Great Western Railway of England
for Comfort, Convenience and Courtesy
The Cathedral Line of England.
The Country of the Abbeys.
Go Great Western
The Line to Legend Land.
Write for information and illustrated Travel Books to
R. H. LEA, General Agent,
315 Fifth Avenue, New York
and 37 Adelaide Street East,
Toronto, Canada

Europe—6 countries—$795. June Group of five desire few more to fill private party. Experienced university leadership. G. Watts, 2391 Chilcombe Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPE, GREECE, EGYPT, PALESTINE
Tours Personally Conducted—45 to 108 Days, From $675 to $1,485.
Why Pay More?
Our Tours { Give as Much as Any / Give More Than Many / Cost Less Than Any
Sailings June and July. Write today for itinerary and full information
The WICKER TOURS, Richmond, Va.

FOREIGN TRAVEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
February 2 to June 13, 1924
Harmonizes travel and study. Rome, Florence, Paris, London. References required. Price includes travel, chaperonage, instruction in language, literature, art and history. Write for prospectus to Miss J. B. HERBER, Director, 137-A Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUROPE-ORIENT AROUND THE WORLD
Popular Tours at Popular Prices
Comprehensive itineraries, experienced leaders, splendid accommodations, frequent sailings.
Send for booklets.
BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
500 Fifth Avenue, New York City — **681 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.**



WARWICK CASTLE
Described by Sir Walter Scott, the world-famed author of The Waverley Novels, as "that fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendor which yet remains uninjured by time." Warwick Castle is but one of the many places of historical and educational interest reached by the LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY, "*The Best Way*" to travel in England, Scotland and Wales.
Intending visitors to Europe should secure a copy of
The Charm of England
and ask for suggestions for a comprehensive tour extending over any period—FREE on application to:—
JOHN FAIRMAN, Agent
LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY
200 Fifth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tours and Travel

Williams Tours

25 Years' Experience of European Travel

"Absolutely first class at reasonable rates"

Attention is called to our two SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TOURS

Visiting France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and England, including the World War battlefields. Sailing about July 1 returning Sept. 1. For teachers and students, **PRICES $200 LESS** than our regular first-class rates; but only first-class hotels and autos used. Parties absolutely limited to 18,so booking must be made early. Write for booklet, The Egerton R. Williams Co., 220 Devonshire St., Boston. Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

ENGLAND

Hotel GREAT CENTRAL LONDON

ondon's Famous Family Hotel

The favored stopping place of experienced travelers who recognise perfect comfort and convenience, choice food and attentive service. Beautiful location, close to Theaters and West End Shopping Center.

Under same management as

Hotel RUSSELL, LONDON

Illustrated Tariff sent Post Free on application to DORLAND AGENCY, 244 Madison Ave., New York.

---

reene's Private Hotel,24 Gordon St.,London, W. C. Near British Museum. Room-break, ct $1.50, dinner 60c. Weekly by arrangement, as fires. Highest American recommendations.

.PERIAL HOTEL Russell Square **LONDON**

ntral,near Depots, Stores, & Theaters Rooms fitted H.& C.Water, Bath,& Breakfast **$2.55**

.ondon Private Board Residence, best position West End. Apply Prop. 41, Devonshire Place (Nr. Harley St.)W. I.

SCOTLAND

:dinburgh Well-known West End Boarding Establishment. Miss Slight

59 Manor Place

CONNECTICUT

The Wayside Inn

EW MILFORD, Litchfield, Co., Conn.

the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the ear. An ideal place for your summer's rest. hours from New York. Write for booklet.

Mrs. J. E. Castle, Proprietor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hotel LaFayette

WASHINGTON, D.C.

On beautiful Sixteenth Street, one square north of White House. Catering to exclusive clientele. The center of all that is worth while in Washington

Hotel Chatham, New York, same management

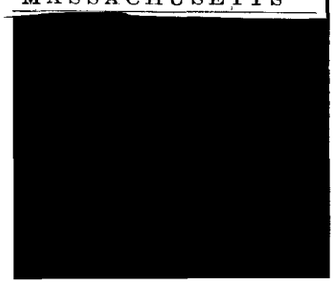
MAINE

e Chalet, Mt. Pisgah French School

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.

Unique combination of French home and school in most wonderful surroundings, French spoken all the time. Information from Prof. Ruérat, 66 Pitman St., Providence, R. I.

MASSACHUSETTS



Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Fine location. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Our table a specialty. $15–$25 a week.

MONTANA

Try this summer at

"THE WHITE BEAR"

in picturesque Montana

on a mountain river, full of fish just waiting for your hook. Two hours' ride from Big Timber by automobile, scenic beauty on all sides. All the mountain sports; natural hot-water plunge near at hand; every modern convenience; excellent cuisine. Rates $40 per week, or $150 by the month, on the American plan. Booklet on request. Address Mrs. C. M. LORING, Business Manager, Billings, Mont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Outlook, Georges Mills, N.H. On beautiful Lake Sunapee. Elv. 1,300 ft. Mt. trails, lakes 23, fishing, bathing, canoeing, **tennis.** Healthy, cool, happy. Geo. H. Gould, Prop.

NEW YORK

Come to Camp Sacandaga On Lake Sacandaga

ADIRONDACKS A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

HURRICANE LODGE and Cottages

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 feet. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Swimming pool. Golf links; mile course 9 well-kept greens. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Separate suites and single rooms. Open from June 10 to Oct. 1. For further information address K.Belknap, Mgr., Hurricane Lodge, Hurricane, Essex Co., N.Y.

Adirondack Mts. Tamarack Inn, in beautiful Keene Valley. Rest, good food, vegetables from our own garden. Clean and well-ventilated rooms. Bath. Bathing, dancing, fishing, hunting, mt. climbing, moving pictures and other attractions. Terms: $17 up. Garage. Write George R. Dibble.

ADIRONDACKS

Interbrook Lodge and Cottages

Keene Valley, N. Y.

In spruces and pines. Magnificent view. No transient guests. Illustrated booklet. $18 up.

M. E. LUCK, Prop.

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB. Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York.

Schroon Lake, N. Y.

BROWN SWAN CLUB

Opens Saturday, April 28

Special Weekly Rates May and June

Camp Inkowa-Inkowa House

Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y.

9 Mile Lake—600 ft. elevation,45 miles from New York City

All outdoor sports: Horseback Riding: Tennis: Swimming: Canoeing: Boating: Athletics: Long and short distance hiking trips; Expert leadership: Best equipment.

Junior Camp for girls from 12 to 16, is filling a long-felt need for a high-class camp at a moderate rate, by the week or month—Rates $70 per month: $18 per week.

Senior Camp for young women over 16: Rates $70 per month: $18 per week.

Inkowa House for men and women: Rates $25 Single Rooms per week; Double Rooms $40 per week and up.

References Required. Send for booklet

Camp Inkowa or Inkowa House, Greenwood Lake, N.Y.

1785 Orient Point Inn 1923

Orient Point, L. I., New York

Quiet, refined, homelike. Delightful location. Water sports, tennis, cleanliness, good table, electricity. Under same management as Mt. Pleasant House, Orient.

E. J. McDONNELL, Prop. and Mgr.

SQUIRREL INN

32d Season **Twilight Park, N. Y.**

Open MAY 19 until NOVEMBER 1, 1923.

Special rates for June. Address

A FOULKE PIM, M F WISTAR, Managers

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

Keene Valley Inn, Keene Valley, N. Y. Adirondack Mountains. Rates $18 to $30 per week. 75 rooms. Fresh vegetables, own garden. Tennis, dancing, golf course 2 miles. W. W. BLOCK, Prop.

NEW YORK CITY

PARK AVENUE HOTEL

4th Avenue from 32d to 33rd Streets, New York

(Subway entrance at door)

One of the best known hotels in the metropolis. Convenient to shopping, theatres, and in the heart of the wholesale district. Less than 50c taxi fare (one or more persons) from either railway terminal. Surface cars pass door.

PRICES FOR ROOMS

50 single rooms $2.25 per day—
100 single rooms $2.50 per day
250 double rooms - - - - $4.00 per day and upward
Single rooms with bath - - $4.00 per day and upward
Double rooms with bath - - $5.00 per day and upward

POPULAR PRICE CAFETERIA AND REGULAR RESTAURANT

The SUNKEN PALM GARDEN is surrounded by Dining Balconies and a fine orchestra is stationed here every evening.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor

Hotel Hargrave

West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York

300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

Hotel Le Marquis

12 East 31st Street

New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. KNOTT Management.

Hotel Webster

(Near 5th Avenue)

40 West 45th Street

NEW YORK

Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.

Rates and map gladly sent upon request.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square

adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

PENNSYLVANIA

POCONO MANOR INN

American Plan **Moderate Rates**

References Required

The happy land of sports and health-giving rest. 18-hole golf course, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, and hiking. Bracing climate, excellent food, comfortable rooms, personal attention.

The ideal week-end trip

Less than 3 hours from New York via the D. L. & W. R. R. A beautiful 5-hour trip by automobile. It is suggested that reservations be made at once.

Garrett S. Hoag, Manager.
Pocono Manor, Pa.

"Pennsylvania's Most Healthful Resort"

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa. Luxurious country home, also cottage rooms; fine estate, owner trained nurse. Excellent cooking, abundance of cream, good milk, green vegetables, fruits, mt. spring water, fine air. Rooms en suite, private baths, open wood fires, electricity, sun-parlors. Good automobiles, horses, swimming, tennis; simple life Booklet, Miss ELIZBETH LAMB

Hotels and Resorts

VERMONT

Green Mountains, Vt., Old Chester House, Chester, Vt. Excellent table, comfortable rooms, all conveniences. Refined atmosphere, beautiful country, restful

---

CHESTER, Vt. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. THE MISSES SARGEANT.

CAUGHUAWAGA A farm in the GREEN MTS.

Beautiful location, excellent table. $15.

Mrs. ERNEST HITCHCOCK, Pittsford, Vt

WYOMING

Vacation on a real Stock Ranch

THE SIXTEEN-BAR-ONE TRAPPER LODGE

Horseback riding, fishing, detached sleeping cabins, tennis. Our ranch also supplies our table. Make reservations now with W. H. Wyman & Son, **Shell,** Big Horn Co., **Wyo.** N.B.**Trapper Lodge** maintains a complete **Mountain-top Camp** in connection.

Health Resorts

Sanford Hall, est. 1841

Private Hospital

For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

MARGARET MARY COTTAGE

CHESHIRE, MASS.

In heart of beautiful Berkshires

For chronic invalids, convalescents and infirm. Diet nursing a specialty. Rates reasonable. Mrs. George M. Egan, graduate nurse

---

THE GLEN SPRINGS

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.

ON SENECA LAKE

Wm. E. Leffingwell, President

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. The Pioneer American "Cure" for heart disorders.

Sporty Golf Course

DR. WOODRUFF'S HOUSE

A home without hospital atmosphere for the care and treatment of a limited number of medical and nervous patients under the direct supervision of EDWIN G. WOODRUFF, M.D., 87 Circuit Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Apartments

Small furnished flat to let in Rockland. Kitchenette, Pullman breakfast, living, bath and bedroom. Electric lights, electric stove, city water, furnace, glassed and screened porch Centrally located $250 summer season. Inquire FULLER-COBB-DAVIS, Rockland, Me

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Apartments

156th St., 611 West (Near River-side Drive)
FOR RENT, June 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished 6-room elevator apartment, 4th floor, with fine southern exposure overlooking beautiful grounds of Spanish Museum, where exhibition of American sculpture is being held. Half block from busses, one block from express subway. 15 minutes from Columbia University. May be seen daily except Sunday between 11 and 12, or phone evenings, 7950 Wadsworth, Apt. 43. *Rent reasonable.*

Delightful summer apartment. Between park, library. 7 rooms, bath. Completely furnished, 6 months or less. $150. References. Wallace 425 West 160th St., New York.

Real Estate

CANADA

For Rent—"CAMP CRUSOE," Big Gooseberry Island, Chester, Nova Scotia. Island, 60 acres, ½ mile from mainland; furnished cottage, 10 bedrooms; fine woods, tennis court, good wharf, 3 bathing beaches, sailboats, powerboat, rowboats, canoe, good condition. Kitchen garden; fishing, excellent sailing and bathing. Further particulars apply to 9,547, Outlook.

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE Exceptionally well located country place in the FOOTHILLS of the BERKSHIRES. 11 acres, colonial house, 11 rooms, recently remodeled, 3 fireplaces, 2 baths, new furnace, town lighting, combined barn and garage, detached laundry and woodhouse, fine tennis court, good elevation and plenty of old shade. 3 hours from New York. Address W. B. CRANE, Kingston, Pa.

Country Home 3 hours from New York. For Rent This Summer. Situated on hill overlooking near-by town, river, mountains, valleys and lake. 5 minutes' walk from depot. 7-room house, fully furnished; bath, electric lights, all modern improvements. Natural spring water, fireplace, porches with awnings. For full particulars address Box 75, Kent, Conn.

Lakeville, Conn., and Thereabouts
Country estates, farms, and cottages. Lake region of the Berkshires. BELL and WAGNER.

FARM — 104 Acres State road, 4 miles from New London. Fine sea view. Choice building sites. Full particulars. W. S. CHAPPELL, 79 Green St., New London, Conn.

FOR SALE RUSTIC LODGE Five rooms Large porch. High, wild, secluded, near Housatonic River. $950. SAGE, Woodbury, Conn.

FOR SALE
Main St., Woodbury, Conn.
A genuine old-fashioned house, 12 rooms, open fireplaces, old brick oven, 4 acres of land, small barn, never failing well of water, shade trees, etc. Fine for residence or an ideal location for a road house. Address D. H. Bacon, Derby, Conn.

MAINE

Camden, Me. FOR RENT. Fully and modernly furnished high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. $500 to $900. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

Heron Island, Me. (Opposite Christmas Cove). For Rent, furnished, 8-room cottage, well situated on shore. Terms moderate. Rev. W. R. Bennett, Park Place, Morristown, N. J.

ROBINHOOD, ME. For Sale or To Rent. Large, well-built, furnished Colonial house, store, other buildings and steamboat wharf. 7-acre tract almost surrounded by water. Ideal summer location. 8 miles by road and steamer from Bath. Purchaser would receive 5% on investment from present rentals. Write for photographs and particulars. S. M. NEFF, 19 Clarks Hill Ave., Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE
Beautiful summer cottage with all modern conveniences, 29 acres land, 2,000 feet shore frontage. Situated at the entrance of Penobscot Bay. Address
PHIL. THURBER WARE, Spruce Head, Maine.

For Sale or To Let Furnished Cottage
8 rooms, bath, practically new, open fireplace; attractively located, secluded, fine ocean view. $250 for season. Also 6-room cottage, $175, at Squirrel Isle, Me. A. A. Soule, Augusta, Me.

SQUIRREL ISLAND, ME.
FOR RENT—Season $425, **cottage of eight rooms,** modern conveniences. CHAS. R. WHITE, 114 State St., Boston, Mass.

To Rent Furnished Cottage at Sebec Lake
$150 for the season
Inquire HARRY S. BROWN, Waterville, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Ocean Front Bungalows Moderate rents. S. W. Ball, 56 Pine St., N. Y.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

TO RENT HATFIELD, MASS.
12-room house, furnished or unfurnished, Modern improvements. 5 acres of land. Ideal place for semi-invalids to recuperate. Large garden; fruit, lawn, trees, chicken-raising. Address E. K. Pease, 132 E. 45th St., N.Y. City.

MISSOURI

EXCHANGES MADE QUICKLY
We have new high-class income property in Kansas City, paying 10% to exchange for farms, ranches or other property. Write for latest bulletin. Send details of your property.
BARNEY GOODMAN
1515 COMMERCE BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONTANA

Partner Wanted To invest $5,000 in summer camp on border of Yellowstone Park. Log buildings on beautiful river. Camping parties with saddle horses and pack train. *Trout fishing, deer and elk hunting.* Address Jack Hamilton, Lakeview, Mont.

Real Estate

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sugar Hill, N. H. "Edgewood Camp" FOR RENT—Furnished Cottage, with two acres of land. Large living-room with fireplace, kitchen, 4 double, 2 single bedrooms, 3 sleeping-porches, 2 baths, lavatory. Large veranda, portion conveniently screened for outdoor dining-room. Beautiful view of Franconia Range. Within convenient distance Sunset Hill House. For plans and terms apply to 460 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

NEW JERSEY

A Refined Country Home
Near New York
Excellent motor roads. Good train service. Four acres (more available). Stately shade trees and landscaped grounds. Attractive, modern house of 12 rooms, sleeping-porch; 4 bathrooms; vapor heat. Gardener's cottage; garage with chauffeur's quarters. Horse and cow stable; dairy and ice house. *All buildings in prime condition.* Privacy, quietude, accessibility, opportunity. Particulars and photos upon request. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Telephone 555.

For rent, season June 1-Oct. 1. Very attractively furnished 8-room house. Garage. Reasonable rent. Excellent commutation, particularly accessible to Columbia University. Telephone Hackensack 651 W. Address Mrs. Robert Nuth, 267 Union St., Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE All-year home at SHORT HILLS, New Jersey. Spacious living-rooms, 5 fireplaces, 9 chambers, 4 baths, 3 enclosed and 2 open porches, extensive tiled terrace, 3 acres of unusual gardens. Fireproof garage. Immediate occupancy. Terms. 9,489, Outlook.

NEW YORK

Cottages for Rent On Lake George in Adirondacks Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, riding. Meals at club if desired.
GLENBURNIE CO., Glenburnie, N. Y.

Adirondack Camp For Rent Attractively furnished.
On Long Pond, Essex Co. For particulars address D. B. MACCREADY, Culver, Indiana.

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW
FOR RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS
Located directly on Trout Lake, three miles from Bolton Landing, Lake George. *Entirely new.* Built by present owner, who will rent for the entire season at moderate rental. **Completely furnished throughout. Five rooms (three bedrooms) and bath. Kitchen with running water. Ice, wood, and rowboat included.**
For full particulars address 9,067, Outlook.

On the Neversink, in Catskill Mts.
Delightful cottage, 6 bedrooms, living-room, kitchen, porches, garage. Excellent fishing, trout stream. $400 season. Particulars, Miss LEWIS, 17 West 47th St., New York.

FOR SALE 130-Acre Farm, *woodland, brook,* spring water piped in house, all improvements. 6-room tenant house. Price $15,000. Mrs. J. L. WYCKOFF, Copake Falls, N. Y.

SUMMER HOME WITH GARAGE
Finger Lake Section, near Ithaca, N. Y.
For Rent: Furnished house, 8 rooms, 2 large screened porches. Surrounded by 20 large maples, on 24 acres of land, largely woods. High elevation. Pure, fragrant air, soft spring water. Delightful walks, drives, hill and valley views. References exchanged. Month $100; Long season $250; Year $400. Also cottage at 1,000 Island Park. Address owner, C. A. WOOD, Box 503, Albany, N. Y.

Rose Rambler Cottage Huntington, Long Island. To let for summer tea house. Information given upon request Tel Huntington 1055

Real Estate

NEW YORK

East Hampton, Long Island
COTTAGES
FOR RENT AND SALE
IN
East Hampton, Wainscott and Amagansett
Write for booklet.
B. M. OSBORNE, Real Estate
East Hampton, L. I. Phone—4

For Rent, furnished house, in Flushing. Eleven rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, gas and electricity, garden, heated three-car garage. *Adjoins Old Country Club.* Telephone to Flushing 2246, or write Mitchell, 207 Whitestone Ave., Flushing, L. I.

Thousand Island Park Cottage
For rent, furnished. Month $100. Season $250. C. A. WOOD, owner. Box 503, Albany, N. Y.

Century-old Farmhouse For Sale, **Furnished.** 3 fireplaces, modern improvements, spring water. Immediate occupancy if desired. 50 acres, woodlands, pond, Catskill Mountain view, farm buildings, large shop. Near Kingston. Price reasonable. Send for full information. Milton Wend, Ruby, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Port Kent, N. Y.
FOR SALE—Ideal summer home, very tastefully and comfortably furnished. 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, electric lights, hot and cold spring water. Large screened-in porch, garage, barn and ice house. Large garden, fine orchard and variety of small fruits. 18-hole golf course adjoining. For further details write P. W. PRIME, Keeseville, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR RENT
For summer or for the year Charmingly furnished **house.** 8 rooms. Garage. $75 per month. Address Box 367, Rutherfordton, N. C.

RHODE ISLAND

FOR RENT—Summer Cottage at Jamestown, Rhode Island
with 4½ acres on shore of Dutch Island Harbor. Private wharf, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms, 2-car garage with chauffeur's accommodations. Swimming, boating, golf, tennis. Fully furnished. $1,000. Address Mrs. CONANT TAYLOR, Newport, Rhode Island.

OLD COLONIAL HOME
Built 1825. Substantial brick and oak construction. Twelve cheerful rooms. Seven friendly fireplaces. Steam heat and plumbing, first class. Seven acres. Small pine grove. Also six-room cottage. Fine view. High ground. Healthy, beautiful, and desirable country.
NORTHEASTERN RHODE ISLAND
Price $12,000. 9,549, Outlook.

VERMONT

TO LET—In Green Mountains
near Brattleboro, 8-room cottage, fully furnished, on private estate. Beautiful views, good roads, wooded land, near-by inn, lake. Vegetables and dairy products obtainable on place. Address LEE, 22 E. 89th St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SAFE 8% FIRST MORTGAGE INCOME CERTIFICATES additionally secured, tax exempted, quarterly payments. Permanent or reconvertible. Ask circulars. Home Building & Loan Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage hand books, make-up goods. Big catalog free T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74 Chicago.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.50 Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 28 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N Y.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Young woman with some m*ing experience to take permanent positio* Syracuse, N. Y., caring for young wom Must be willing to travel. Write, stating a height, and experience, to Box 431, Sanitarn Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN A WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for hi salaried men and women. Past experie unnecessary. We train you by mail and you in touch with big opportunities. Big p fine living, interesting work, quick advar*ment, permanent. Write for free bc* "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Le Hotel Training Schools, Suite 5842, Wa ington, D. C.

A BOND SALESMAN wanted by bank house, established in 1889; members of Bos Stock Exchange; man to sell bonds. Excell chance for the right man. Address C. A Transcript, Boston 8, Mass.

Companions and Domestic Helpe

PRACTICAL nurse and companion v experience and pleasing personality des*for an elderly woman making her home in* attractive New York apartment hotel in winter and in the country for the summ Every consideration shown. Best of perso references. Address 3,569, Outlook.

WANTED — Well educated young la Protestant, under thirty, cheerful, obligi as resident companion-secretary for elderly ladies living quietly in New Yo Personal interview necessary. Charge marketing, mending, writing letters. Distl voice for reading aloud. Salary sixty doll Address, giving reference and experie 3,608, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED attendant wishes to care elderly gentleman or lady. 3,610, Outlook

TRAINED nurse desires position in s*mer camp. 3,620, Outlook.*

Business Situations

WRITER, old enough to know better, young enough to take a chance, wants p tion as columnist on newspaper. Here's y opportunity to get a Don Marquis in the b 3,591, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpe

TRAVELING companion. College n wishes to travel abroad as companion du summer in return for expenses; can d car; will tutor if required. *Address 3,* Outlook.

AMERICAN woman desires position managing housekeeper in cultured Chris family. Elderly persons or motherless ho hold preferred. Highest credentials. Av able after May 15. 3,564, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman wis position as managing housekeeper. Tr worthy, capable, refined. Highest rec mendations. Miss Otterberg, 304 East 5 Street, N. Y. 4288 Plaza.

HOUSEKEEPER-secretary seeks positi 3,542, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman would like sition as companion to some one spend summer in Maine. References. 3,559, Outl

SCOTCH WOMAN, well educated, wi post for summer months. Tutoring, panion, or take entire charge of child. perienced with children, knowledge of n ing, good traveler. Would suit in boys girls' camp. 3,574, Outlook.

LADY holding first class diploma domes science, well educated, highly recommend wishes to assist in small hotel or tea s during summer months. 3,575, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER, supervising, by wo of ability and refinement. Eight years' perience in the management of household *servants. Excellent references. 3,567, Outl*

COLLEGE graduate who has had m years' experience in teaching wishes to cure position as chaperon and companion one or more young ladies. She has trave extensively, both in this country and in rope, and is capable of giving advanced struction as well as friendly care and c petent oversight. 3,584, Outlook.

COLLEGE girl, with experience, de European travel position for summer mo as companion or tutor for one or two yo girls. Expenses and modest salary. Best *erences. 3,589, Outlook.*

TEACHER desires position during sum in office, private home, or traveling. 3 Outlook.

TEACHER, middle-aged, desires posit as traveling companion for summer. 3, Outlook.

ENGLISH couple, 36, residing New Yo

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPENSES only, for conducting one or more through Europe. Young woman, extensively traveled, highest culture, adaptable disposition. Miss Fiske, 34 West 75th St., N.Y.

REFINED young woman, companion, tutor, or chaperon. Traveling arranged. Europe or America. 3,626, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

COLLEGE graduate with teaching experience desires position with family as companion-governess. Highest references. 3,482, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED young teacher desires position as governess to small boy or girl in private family. Best references given and required. Desirous of traveling abroad. 3,502, Outlook.

STUDENT desires position coaching college preparatory subjects. Best references. Freeman Twaddell, Durham, N. C.

ENGLISH teacher, 27, experienced, desires position. Governess or companion to younger children. Summer months. Best references. 3,557, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher desires summer tutoring or companion-secretary position. Will travel. References. 3,592, Outlook.

BRYN Mawr graduate, 26, teacher, experienced European traveler, wishes position for summer. 3,593, Outlook.

YOUTH, 19, graduating from "prep" school, wishes position as junior counselor, or such, in boys' camp. Knows camp life. Can direct all sports. A "good mixer." 3,597, Outlook.

TEACHER, college graduate, desires position as tutor-companion-governess. Experienced. References. Free June 19. Will travel for expenses only. 3,603, Outlook.

NATIVE French teacher, young woman, initiative, ambitious, seeks position for next fall in day school near New York City, vicinity. School references. 3,599, Outlook.

LADY with successful teaching record in private schools wishes position as tutor; college preparatory subjects. Immediate or summer engagement. 3,601, Outlook.

TUTOR-companion, Princeton junior desires position for summer starting now. Experienced. Country or travel. 3,606, Outlook.

MADEMOISELLE Marcelle Du Roif, Grinnell College, Iowa, wishes permanent or summer position as governess or traveling companion. Experience in England. References.

RICHMOND junior, 22 years old, athletic, solicits summer position; general tutoring, boys' companion, etc. Willingly travel. Best references. 3,609, Outlook.

COLLEGE senior desires summer position as tutor for boy 12 to 16 years of age. Best references. 3,613, Outlook.

YOUNG teacher, college graduate, desires summer position as teacher, tutor, companion. Experienced. 3,611, Outlook.

YOUNG woman, four years' experience, high school Latin-English, desires to teach or tutor during summer. 3,619, Outlook.

TEACHER, kindergarten, wishes position as companion or governess for summer. 3,621, Outlook.

GOVERNESS. English woman, Protestant, educated, capable, experienced, desires position, children 4-9. Excellent references. 3,623, Outlook.

GOVERNESS to young children or companion to growing girls and boys. Young lady, college student, available June 15 to October 1. 3,624, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

HOME school for a few talented children summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3,309, Outlook.

WANTED—Woman physician will take into her beautiful modern country home and care for mentally defective young woman; references exchanged. 3,536, Outlook.

SUMMER, Adirondack Lodge. College-hospital woman will mother little girls. 3,583, Outlook.

KINDERGARTEN teacher, experienced, will take child for summer in country home, Cooperstown, N. Y. Tutoring in elementary work if desired. 3,590, Outlook.

EXCELLENT, wholesome board, education to children over four. Circulars. Atlantic City, Post Office Box 1,233.

PHYSICIAN will take in his home on Lake Champlain, giving personal supervision, a mild mental or nervous case. Chronic case preferred. Address Physician, Box 47, Port Kent, N. Y.

LITTLE Dalcroze School teaches children to speak and play in French. Oral classes for adults. Moderate rates. Write for full information to 3,600, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

FRENCH middle-age widow would like to give conversation, evenings, in a family for small remuneration and home. 3,622, Outlook.

BY THE WAY

THE records for traveling around the globe, according to the New York "Herald," are as follows:

Magellan expedition, 1519–1522, three years; Phileas Fogg, 1872, 80 days; Nellie Bly, 1889, 72 days; George Francis Train, 1890, 67 days; Charles Fitzmorris, 1901, 60 days; Henry Frederick, 1903, 54 days; Colonel Burmley Campbell, 1907, 40 days; Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 1911, 39 days; John Henry Mears, 1913, 35 days.

Mr. Mears, the present record-holder, says that he couldn't repeat his 1913 feat to-day, because the Trans-Siberian Railroad is closed. That railway was the biggest factor in reducing the time for traveling around the globe. To make the journey by airplane, Mr. Mears says, would require only about twelve and a half days in actual flying time, but probably six months on account of delays "between hops."

Writing to the Lexicographer of the "Literary Digest," a California man tells of new words which have sprung up on the Coast on the analogy of "cafeteria," a place where one helps himself to cooked food: *Grocerteria*, a place where groceries are temptingly displayed and one helps himself; *marketeria*, a self-help market; *shaveteria*, a place where razors, sterilized brushes, hot water, soap, etc., are within easy reach and one shaves himself and pays for the privilege; *shoeteria*, *fruiteria*, *chocolateria*, etc., which explain themselves. Analogous to *grocery* are *cakery*, *beanery*, *lunchery*, and *carwashery*—a place where you may have your automobile washed. These new words have not become familiar in conservative New York as yet; one sign noticed here lately seems to indicate a willingness, rather, to get rid of at least one good old-fashioned word: "Expert Shoe Repairing Here; No Cobbler Work."

Telling about the work of the American Relief Administration in the Kirghiz Republic, the Administration's representative says in its Bulletin:

"In many ways the Kirghiz are like our own Indians; in summer they live in tents on the steppes after the fashion of American Indians, and only the heavy winters drive them into little villages of mud houses, where they pass the cold weather like hibernating bears. In feature and the color of the skin they are almost the counterpart of our Indian. They are for the most part illiterate, only a few being able to read and write and to speak the Russian language. An incident in connection with the work of feeding these people is of interest and will throw some light on their civilization. On a round of inspection of a children's kitchen in charge of these people, an inspector found that, with a fine disregard of instructions and the menu, they had prepared a dish of their own containing flour, cocoa, beans, sugar and salt together! The result

Each ride in a motor boat is better than the last one. And the greatest joy of all is to own and operate your own. They're not so expensive. Boats equipped with the famous Kermath motor are well within the range of all.

Be sure you get the Kermath motor if you want a power plant that is dependable and economical under all conditions for years to come. Used as standard equipment by 80% of the big boat builders. For large or small boats. Send for attractive literature and list of low prices. 3 h.p. to 50 h.p.

$135 to $1050

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO.
5886 Commonwealth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PHOTO-ERA MAGAZINE
The Photographic Journal of Individuality
Its two monthly prize-contests serve to stimulate a high artistic standard in photography. Its typographical excellence and correct literary standards place it in the foremost rank of internationally known photographic magazines.
Send 25c for specimen copy.
PHOTO-ERA MAGAZINE
Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, U. S. A.

"EUROPE ~ 1923"
WRITE
for this Booklet
"EUROPE—1923"—Full information covering 25
AMERICAN EXPRESS CONDUCTED TOURS To Europe
Spring and Summer Sailings—Weekly to July 28th. Wide range of routes and costs. Small, select parties.
Address 65 Bdway, N.Y.
AMERICAN EXPRESS

THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE
Swampscott, Massachusetts
A beautiful hotel perfectly appointed, where the comfort and pleasure of guests are constantly considered. Every guest room connects with private bath. Accommodations for 450. Sea Bathing. Electric Baths. Booklet. For reservations, write or wire
E. R. Grabow Company, Inc.
E. R. GRABOW, President
Twenty-one years under the same management.
The Hotel de Luxe of New England

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If the subscriber paid direct

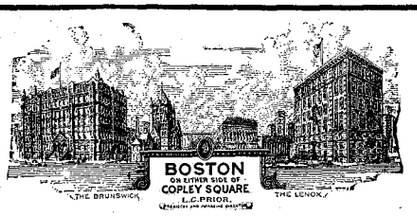
Suppose that every Monday morning all the people who have a hand in furnishing your telephone service came to your door for your share of their pay. From the telephone company itself, would come operators, supervisors, chief operators, wire chiefs, linemen, repairmen, inspectors, installers, cable splicers, test-boardmen, draftsmen, engineers, scientists, executives, bookkeepers, commercial representatives, stenographers, clerks, conduit men and many others, who daily serve your telephone requirements, unseen by you.

There would be tax collectors to take your share of national, state and municipal taxes, amounting to over forty million dollars. There would be men and women coming for a fair return on their money invested in telephone stocks and bonds—money which has made the service possible. Then there are the people who produce the raw materials, the supplies and manufactured articles required for telephone service.

They would include hundreds of thousands of workers in mines, smelters, steel mills, lumber camps, farms, wire mills, foundries, machine shops, rubber works, paint factories, cotton, silk and paper mills, rope works, glass works, tool works, and scores of other industries.

When you pay your telephone bill, the money is distributed by the company to the long line of people who have furnished something necessary for your service. The Bell System spares no effort to make your service the best and cheapest in the world, and every dollar it receives is utilized to that end.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service



You Will Find

—hospitality and complete comfort at these two distinguished hotels.
Ideally located near everything worth while in Boston. Excellent cuisine.

THE BRUNSWICK
Boylston Street at Clarendon

Dancing in the Brunswick Egyptian Room

THE LENOX
Boylston Street at Exeter

BY THE WAY—(*Continued*)

was too much for their own children hungry as they were."

The conditions referred to above were promptly changed, with this general result:

"The effects of the child-feeding are that not a child has died of hunger in the district for months, and it is a rare sight to see a child who is not fat and healthy and happy as a child should be. The streets [of Orsk, the principal town] are now full of playing, laughing children, a different sight from that of last winter."

From "Punch:"

Tousled Lady (about to enter the Black Maria, addressing driver)—"Well, old sport, there's one thing about this 'ere; I do get a comfortable ride with none o' that 'orrid strap-'angin'."

What is a living wage? One writer in "Collier's" says it is that which will obtain food, clothing, and shelter sufficient to keep the individual's productivity at par. Another contributor says that that is only an existence wage, and that "not until a man can earn enough money to buy a small car, a home with at least six rooms and all the modern improvements, send his children to school and college if they desire, buy the things that his wife and children need to make them happy, will he be earning a living wage." Another man thinks this latter individual would come pretty close to the definition of a millionaire.

"A Crossing Flagman Quits in Disgust" is a heading in the "Railway Age." The paragraph says that the flagman had become a nervous wreck in less than four years because of "the wild automobile drivers that smash through gates just as if they were meant to be broken down." He himself, he said, was likely to get hit if he didn't keep constantly on the watch, for the drivers wouldn't mind his stop signals.

From "Film Fun:"

Father—"I don't approve of your acquaintance with that telephone girl."

"Why, she's connected with the best families in town!"

"The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics assumes that a family of five on $1,800 a year can afford to spend only $10 a year on reading matter," a subscriber says. "Instead of trying to decide what books you would take to a desert island, why not make a list of books for such a family? Here is mine: A Bible, $1; an English dictionary, abridged, $1; Shakespeare, $1; Emerson's Essays, $1; Longfellow's Poems, $1; Alcott's 'Little Women,' $1; Mark Twain's 'Huckleberry Finn,' $1; Franklin's Autobiography, 50c.; Irving's 'Tales of a Traveler,' 50c.; Lincoln's Addresses (selections), 50c.; Roosevelt's Writings (selections), 50c.; 'Arabian Nights,' 50c.; 'Ivanhoe,' 50c."

From "Punch:"

After the Boat Race. "What do they do till the next boat race, father?"

"Well, they go on with their rowin'—with a bit of studyin' thrown in."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED